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BOGACHEV: U.S. USES CUNNING GAMBITS ON TALKS

LD071547 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 7 Aug 84

["Propaganda Show Over Talks" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 7 TASS -- TASS military analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

As presidential elections draw nearer, in Washington they are having recourse to cunning propaganda gambits ever more frequently in a bid to confuse the American public about the Reagan administration's real position as regards preventing the militarization of outer space.

Official spokesmen for the Washington administration first clamor for all to hear that the U.S. position is just "one millimeter" from accepting the Soviet proposals on the nature and scope of the talks and then declare that President Reagan "is very disappointed" by the Soviet initiatives.

All indications are that Washington is seriously concerned not by how to start the talks on preventing the militarization of space but by how to stymie them with minimum political losses to itself, while blaming the breakdown on the Soviet Union.

THE NEW YORK TIMES said what some officials conceded had been mostly a gimmick had consisted in a public statement that Washington had "accepted the Soviet offer". Administration staffers had known the word would make the rounds in newspaper headlines and political statements and that the diplomatic details would go unnoticed in the ensuing bustle. Thus, the White House would have won political advantages without making any commitment about conducting the talks.

While exercising in "peaceful rhetoric", Washington has flatly objected to any practical bilateral steps which could really clarify the sides' intentions at the talks. The Reagan administration is opposed to a complete bilateral renunciation of anti-satellite systems. It is unwilling even to speak about the Soviet proposal for a reciprocal moratorium on the testing and deployment of space arms after the start of the talks. Washington is continuing to insist on replacing a discussion of ways to prevent the militarization of outer space at the talks with a debate on other topics.

The Reagan administration which has scuttled the talks on nuclear armaments by deploying its first-strike missiles in Western Europe now would like, guided by time-serving domestic political considerations, to drag these arms to the space talks.

Charles Gabriel, chief of staff of the U.S. Air Force, bluntly declared at a closed hearing in a House subcommittee that America needed its space potential. The Reagan administration has doubled spending on the American program covering anti-satellite weapons and is apparently firmly bent on carrying it out.

U.S. officials now are busily beating the drum for an absurd offer to sign a limited agreement on rules to regulate satellites' movement in space. These "traffic rules" obviously are to give the public the illusion that Washington is committed to the idea of preventing the militarization of outer space.

Washington's unseemly propaganda play over the talks is further evidence that the Reagan administration does not want a decision on preventing the militarization of outer space in the security interests of all nations.

CHERVOV SEES U.S. DECEPTION ON SPACE TALKS ISSUE

AU071301 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Aug 84 p 6

[Interview granted by Colonel General Nikolay Chervov to NOVOSTI military observer V. Morozov -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Morozov] In a letter to the speaker pro-tem of the U.S. Senate dated 31 March 1984, the U.S. President stated: The United States supports the research and use of space for peaceful goals and for the benefit of mankind of all countries." Why was such a statement necessary?

[Chervov] Only for deception. In this very letter the President also said that he has no intention of negotiating with the USSR on preventing the militarization of space because of the complexity of control. But it is not control that matters here. What matters is that the viewpoint of the Pentagon is now dominant in the White House. As is well known, the Pentagon has placed the achievements in space into its service.

Examples? There are more than enough. The United States has launched 950 military satellites, including 700 after 1970. Every third flight of the space shuttle will be conducted at the orders of the Pentagon. Antisatellite weapons were tested in January. Now new tests are being planned. Laser and "ray guns" are being developed. They will fire powerful blasts of energy. A Joint Space Command was created and charged with preparing the space war.

[Morozov] How then are we to understand the statement made by the President in his letter pointing out that "the United States, now as in the past, is reviewing the possibilities of control over space weapons?"

[Chervov] This is an overt deception of the public. Developing the space arms race, which is dangerous for all of mankind, the Washington administration is trying to create the impression that it "continues to think" about the possible means of limiting the deployment of weapons in space.

However, only the supporters of confrontation will fail to see that by tales of a dialogue the United States is trying to conceal the danger to peace, which emanates from its deeds. For some time now, Washington has been the initiator of the arms race and rejects the appeals of the peoples for security.

Every sensible person understands that it is better to negotiate at the very beginning, before the tests -- it is easier to achieve control this way -- and not after the weapons have already been created, produced, and incorporated by the troops.

[Morozov] Washington is making peace declarations, talking about some "concessions" by Reagan in the area of arms, and, at the same time, wants to show the "relentnessness of the Russians." What is the meaning of this?

[Chervov] Washington, of course, has no "initiatives" in the disarmament area. The U.S. Administration as always, relies on military force, achieving military superiority, and forcing its will on other peoples. Even if one can hear peaceful rhetoric coming from Washington from time to time, afterwards one discovers no signs of readiness to support this rhetoric with practical deeds.

CHERVOV ON PROSPECTS FOR STOCKHOLM CDE PROGRESS

AU061401 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Aug 84 p 7

[Interview granted by Colonel General Nikolay Chervov to NOVOSTI: "What Is Hampering the Rebuilding of Confidence?" -- date, place not given]

[Text] Question: President Ronald Reagan's term of office is coming to a close. What has his policy given the world as far as arms control and international confidence is concerned?

Chervov: Four years of power by the administration of President Ronald Reagan have been accompanied by a constant increase in the military potential of the United States; an unbridled escalation of the arms race, especially nuclear arms; and the spread of this arms race to space. Leaders in Washington are stubbornly trying to achieve military superiority and have rejected all or almost all Soviet proposals to halt the arms race and disarm.

They have deliberately undermined the process of restricting and reducing nuclear arms, broken off talks on strategic and nuclear weapons in Europe, refused to commence talks on the prevention of the militarization of space, and are now hampering the achievement of accord on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe and on other problems.

Question: Is there at least the slightest sign of U.S. readiness for dialogue on the restriction and reduction of arms?

Chervov: The Soviet Union has submitted to the United States an entire program of real steps aimed at halting the arms race. To every one of these steps, Washington has either said "no" outright or has resorted to various evasive measures. For example, what harm can be caused by the commencement, without any preconditions, of talks on the prevention of the militarization of space, or by an exchange of views concerning how to freeze the nuclear arsenals of both sides, or by a fresh start together with Great Britain of tripartite talks on banning nuclear tests completely, or by joint activity aimed at introducing into relations between the nuclear powers certain norms of conducts whose draft Konstantin Chernenko has conveyed to the White House? Only one thing acts as an impediment here: Washington's militaristic policy, which is hostile toward peace.

The Warsaw Pact member-states are proposing to the NATO states an agreement to ban the use of nuclear and conventional weapons against each other. The United States does not wish to follow the USSR's example and commit itself not to be the first to use a nuclear weapon. At the Stockholm conference, the United States does not even wish to discuss this proposal, and it speaks out against an agreement on the non-use of armed force.

Question: How could one establish confidence on the military level between East and West in the current complicated and tense situation?

Chervov: A feasible way to do so is to renounce the use of armed force or of the threat to use it. In order to avoid nuclear catastrophe, it is necessary to take the initiative in forsaking the use of nuclear weapons and relinquish the position-of-strength policy. It is necessary to return to a policy of peaceful coexistence. This is proposed by the socialist countries at the Stockholm conference, the principles contained in the Helsinki Final Act.

The United States and some other NATO countries are trying to make the conference involve itself with some "small concrete problems," meaning maneuvers, military movements, observers, and so on.

In a word, they want to make the military activity of European countries "clear." Everything should be clear to everyone; there should be no military secrets.

The United States has suddenly become very fond of "clarity," but where was this "clarity" when the United States was preparing its armed attack on Grenada? Even 24 hours before the attack, the White House gave an assurance that it had no intention of attacking Grenada. One cannot believe American claims concerning "clarity" for one single moment. While demanding "open skies" in 1955, the United States sent the U-2 plane into Soviet airspace. While demanding a "clear view" of Soviet Armed Forces, the United States is not burning with a desire to increase controls on its own territory. Can security and confidence be increased by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' statements about "peaceful military exercises" whereby the number and size of these exercises remains the same but the exercises themselves will be "easier to foresee?" Of course not. Observing maneuvers is valuable, but it is more valuable to restrict their size. It is even more valuable not to work out new methods of using nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons during these maneuvers.

It would be valuable to commit oneself not to be the first to use a nuclear weapon.

Why are the United States, Great Britain, and France -- participants in the Stockholm conference -- not ready to make this commitment? After all, the USSR proposes a settlement of this problem regardless of the entire range of existing talks on nuclear weapons and on the elimination of missiles. This problem can be separated from other issues, but the settlement therefore is bound to create a situation where it will be considerably easier to settle other problems that are currently facing unsurmounted obstacles. When this happens, the question of "clarity" will be considerably clearer, too.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIALIZE ON CSCE ANNIVERSARY

LD070911 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Lessons of Helsinki"]

[Text] Nine years ago, IZVESTIYA's special correspondents wrote from Helsinki: "The solemn minutes when 33 European and 2 North American leaders appended their signatures to the forum's final document, which could rightfully be called a book of European destinies, will never be forgotten. The entire hall stood to applaud."

This was how the CSCE ended in the capital of Finland on 1 August 1975. The path to it had not been easy. It had been barred by the obstructions of the cold war unleashed by the West's reactionary forces, but through the combined efforts of sober-minded politicians and the resolute actions of Europe's peace-loving public, which was opposed to the continent's dangerous and fruitless division into two warring camps, the obstacles were cleared away. The role of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries in this was particularly great.

The all-European conference in Helsinki was of lasting significance. Its participants collectively summed up the necessary political result of World War II and confirmed in the Final Act the inviolability of the borders in postwar Europe. It is all the more appropriate to recall this today, when, with the approach of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, the provocative demands of revanchists dreaming of a return to the borders of Hitler's Reich are being made increasingly loudly in West Germany.

The substance of the Helsinki forum's document was directed to the future. The principles by which the participant states decided to be guided in mutual relations, regardless of their political, economic, and social systems, became the leitmotiv of the Final Act. This was meant to enable Europe, which has known abundant bloodshed during the years of two world wars, to scale new heights of genuine and lasting peace. It was not for nothing that the Helsinki accords were evaluated everywhere as a victory for reason.

For the Soviet Union its signature on the Final Act meant not just recognition of the principles proclaimed in it. It was a question of its logical continuation of the policy of peaceful coexistence elaborated on by Vladimir Ilich Lenin during the first days of the Soviet state. The principles of international relations formulated in Helsinki are reflected in the USSR Constitution. Now, as previously, the Soviet Union is true to those principles. They imbue all its activity in the international arena.

True to the spirit and letter of the Final Act, our country proceeded and proceeds now from the need to supplement political detente with military detente. The entire package of peace-loving initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union is aimed at this. To freeze nuclear arsenals without delay, to limit and substantially reduce strategic arms, radically lower the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe, prevent the militarization of space, and implement other measures to ensure peace and the peoples' security -- this is what the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries are striving to do.

But what are the United States and its NATO partners striving for? Having adopted a policy of upsetting the established military parity, the present U.S. Administration is trying to achieve superiority over the Soviet Union by building up its nuclear forces, and the North Atlantic bloc countries' superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries. It was Washington's fault that the Soviet-American dialogue in the sphere of limiting nuclear armed forces in Europe was wrecked.

Thus, instead of military detente, new nuclear first-strike weapons have appeared in West Europe -- American Pershing and cruise missiles, which are seriously undermining the security of its peoples.

You can imagine what Europe would be like today, delivered from new spirals of the arms race and the fueling of the danger of war, if all the participant states in the all-European conference fulfilled the accords reached there with the same responsibility and immutability as the USSR and its Warsaw Pact allies.

But the ship of detente, which had set out so successfully on its long voyage, immediately came up against perfidious reefs, underwater currents, and, simply, attempts by aggressive Western circles to torpedo it. They had plenty of means for this -- ranging from propaganda attempts to blacken the Final Act and emasculate its peace-loving content to official orders to anathematize the very word "detente." But the chief means is the U.S. militarist course, which has assumed a particularly dangerous nature under R. Reagan's present administration, which cynically replaces cooperation with confrontation, talks with their obstruction, and diplomacy with fist-law, terrorism, and crude interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states not to Washington's "liking." All this in itself cannot fail to poison the political atmosphere and in no way helps to strengthen trust among countries.

The opponents of detente also tried to turn the Madrid meeting into an arena of confrontation, not negotiation. It was meant to confirm the participant countries' determination to respect and apply the principles enshrined in the Final Act and to ensure the continuity of the all-European process begun by the conference in Helsinki.

The meeting took place in a complex atmosphere, but thanks to the persistent efforts of the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries, and also a number of other European states, it was concluded in a constructive spirit.

The peoples have greeted the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe as a new chance to strengthen peace. But here, too, two approaches and two stands on the issues under discussion are once again in evidence. The USSR has submitted proposals embracing a wide range of problems, on which the strengthening of confidence and security in Europe actually depends. These include a pledge by states not to be the first to use nuclear weapons (the Soviet Union has already unilaterally adopted such a pledge!), the conclusion of a treaty on the non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace, Europe's liberation from chemical weapons, and other measures important not only for European but also for international security. But the NATO countries headed by the United States avoid discussing these initiatives and advance their own "proposals" designed to secure one-sided advantages to the detriment of the USSR's security. The White House, it is true, is now trying to appear before American voters and the external world almost as a champion of a "businesslike approach" to talks. But the same old calculations and the same imperial course lie behind the verbal camouflage.

The present situation in Europe demands more than ever that states pool their efforts in the name of consistency pursuing the policy of detente, peace, and disarmament. The victory of reason won at the forum in Helsinki 9 years ago indicates the real way to achieve this noble aim.

HIGH LEVEL OF SUPPLIES TO CEMA TO CONTINUE

LD072128 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] The Soviet Union will keep up the high level of fuel and raw material supplies to its partners in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance at favorable prices. The Council Secretariat in Moscow ways that in the second half of the seventies the European socialist countries benefited R15,000 million by buying Soviet oil at prices lower than the world's. In return, the Soviet Union receives from its partners industrial plants, consumer goods, and foods.

CEMA COOPERATION, PLAN COORDINATION ASSESSED

LD071442 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1145 GMT 7 Aug 84

["In the Countries of Socialism" program presented by Vladimir Pasko]

[Text] It is already nearly 2 months since the CEMA economic summit conference ended, yet the press of the fraternal countries continues to comment widely upon its results.

Last week the Hungarian MTI news agency devoted a great deal of material to it, stressing the significance of the decisions taken by the conference. In particular, it singled out the issue of the further development of production cooperation and the establishment of direct links between associations, enterprises, and organizations. As an example of this form of cooperation, the agency quotes the links between Soviet and Hungarian metallurgical workers, the results of which are used widely by all CEMA countries. Altogether, MTI notes, Hungary's enterprises and organizations today have more than 2,000 direct agreements on scientific and technical cooperation with its CEMA partners. The economic conference defined the development of such links as one of the most important directions of cooperation and this, MTI points out, opens up extremely wide opportunities for accelerating scientific and technical progress in the fraternal countries.

Concrete work on implementing the decisions taken by the conference has now started in the countries of the community. A great deal of attention is being paid to coordinating the plans for the new 5-year-plan period. The coordination of the plans has become a firm part of the practice of cooperation between our countries. Coordination of plans is already taking place for the seventh 5-year period. Having come into being 30 years ago as a menas of tying together supplies of goods and services in each direction within the framework of reciprocal trade, plan coordination was gradually transformed into a well-balanced system of international accords ensuring, within the CEMA framework, the production, the guaranteed marketing and delivery of raw materials, energy, and finished output. Today plan coordination is the chief method of deepening integration.

In your letters, comrades, you frequently ask for an explanation of how plan coordination takes place. This is a complex process. Coordination is carried out by the central planning organs of the CEMA countries, with the wide involvement of ministries, departments, associations, and major enterprises. Work is carried out on a bilateral and multilateral basis, and in several stages. In the course of the work the main directions of the cooperation, the capital investment in the installations being erected, the range, volume, and delivery schedules for the goods and services being supplied in each direction are agreed. The volume of work is great.

During the coordination of plans for the current 5-year period, for example, nearly 150 agreements were worked out and signed, and these covered such important fields as the production of equipment for nuclear powerplants, the creation of automatic lines of machine tools with numerically programmed control, hydraulic and pneumatic equipment; the agreements concerned the building of powerplants in the Soviet Union to increase energy supplies to the CEMA countries, of power transmission lines, the development of sugar and citrus fruit production in Cuba, and the creation of other objectives.

The level of economic development and mutual cooperation that has been achieved by the CEMA countries and the changed internal and external production conditions have made it necessary to intensify further the plan foundations of socialist economic integration. And new demands have been made by the coordination of the plans. As those taking part in the economic conference pointed out, it is primarily the basic directions for the specialization of the countries in international socialist division of labor that ought to be coordinated, together with measures for increasing supplies in each direction of the most important goods, the basic proportions and structure of reciprocal trade turnover, and objectives of production cooperation. It is a question, therefore, of concentrating efforts on solving priority tasks. The successful implementation of the decisions adopted by the conference will enable the CEMA countries to use more efficiently the production and scientific-technical potential. All this will lead to the intensification of the national economy, and ultimately, without doubt, to a growth in the well-being of the peoples of the CEMA member-countries.

Purposeful cooperation in the solution of topical problems is a distinctive feature of our community. We all know the great importance of Soviet supplies of raw materials and energy to the fraternal countries. These have played a decisive role, in particular in the fact that the countries of the community have avoided the consequences of the energy crisis that seized the West.

Guaranteed supplies from the fraternal states are occupying an increasing place in the solution of our national economic tasks, too. During the current 5-year plan, for example, we are receiving from our CEMA partners equipment worth more than R60 billion and consumer goods worth R40 billion. Currently, 40 percent of our seagoing and river vessels, one-fourth of our passenger carriages, and one-half of our automatic telephone exchanges carry the labels of enterprises in the fraternal countries. From them we receive one in five pairs of our shoes; 15 percent of the clothing, furniture, and canned foods bought; one-third of the sugar; and a large quantity of fruit and vegetables.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON L.A. OLYMPIC GAMES

Fesunenko Criticizes TV Coverage

LD071908 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 7 Aug 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] A few words now about how the ABC Television Company, which has, incidentally, bought exclusive rights to broadcast the Olympic Games, is showing the course of the Los Angeles Olympics to its own -- that is American -- television viewers. In the interpretation of ABC, the Olympics looks like some kind of show of the revival of the American nation, with America in the lead role and thousands of others in incidental roles. The U.S. sportsmen are either winning gold medals, just on the verge of winning, or have very nearly won and will of course get the gold next time. In the best Hollywood tradition, ABC is presenting the old story of how the good guys do battle with the villians. Naturally, the good guys are the Americans and the villians are all the rest. Baron de Coubertain certainly did not think about this when reviving the Olympic Games, when he aspired to gather the best athletes of the world together to compete without the intoxication of chauvinism. Indeed, in his opinion, the most important thing in the Olympic Games is not winning, but taking part.

What I have just referred to was said by a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent: an American correspondent, an American newspaper. It was said, as you can see, with irony and even, I would say, with a hint of slight bewilderment: How could this be possible? I quote again: There are, apart from the United States, another 139 countries taking part in the Olympic Games, writes THE NEW YORK TIMES. But one gets the impression that they have come to the Olympic Games to compete exclusively with the United States. One can judge this from the television reporting. On American television screens one rarely sees the competitions Americans are not taking part in. And when they do show such contests, for example a bout between boxers from Kenya and Thailand, the commentator Howard Cosell says: This is interesting because they are both trained by an American coach.

In short, the main emphasis is laid on how our people, that is the Americans, are doing in the gold fever, and just how we have found the gold vein in Los Angeles. So as not to stray too far from the example, here is another item reported by the very same NEW YORK TIMES: When the Romanian women's gymnastics team beat the United States, the Romanians were not shown on the victory rostrum, there was no Romanian flag on American television screens, and their anthem was not heard.

Athletes' Role in Advertising

LD072108 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Los Angeles August 7 TASS -- Bob Beamon who won the Olympic long jump event with a staggering 8 meters 90 centimers in 1968 advertises beer on local television at least five times a day at the current 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles, Aleksandr Palladin, correspondent of the Soviet newspaper IZVESTIYA, writes tonight.

Many of Bob Beamon's successors, the correspondent goes on to say, would not protest at following his example without waiting for that long. In their view, an Olympic gold medal, which contains a mere 130 dollars' worth of gold, can earn one hundreds, thousands of times more, if one has a little bit of wit and resoursefulness.

Modern sports historians in America refer in their writing to the custom of ancient Greeks to crown Olympic game winners with a laurel wreath, to give them a free meal and to exempt them forever from taxes. So, it turns out that it is allegedly the Olympic tradition to lavish athletes with material benefits, Aleksandr Palladin writes.

The businessmen, gathered in Los Angeles, are scrutinising the participating athletes, estimating how much one can cash in on an individual sportsman. The athletes themselves are no less business-minded, and they see no other way out, too. Most successful and far-sighted of them have been working for business long before the Los Angeles Olympics. They are amateur sportsmen only formally, and they defend the colors of the United States only formally. In actual fact, the track star Mary Decker, correspondent Palladin writes, has been representing Timex at the Los Angeles Olympics, long-distance runner Alberto Salazar and hurdles runner Edwin Moses have "appeared" for Kodak, and their track and field teammate Carl Lewis for Nike and Fuji. Each of these de-facto professionals right now makes more than some of de-jure professionals.

GREETINGS SENT TO WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE

LD071505 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City August 7 TASS -- The message of greetings from the USSR Council of Ministers to the World Conference on Population, which is currently in session here, has been heard by the delegates to the forum with great attention.

The USSR Council of Ministers, the message of greetings says, is expressing hope that the conference will contribute to the objective of creativity, improving the living standards of people and ensuring socio-economic progress.

Today humankind is faced with acute global problems of socio-economic, demographic and ecological character, whose practical solution takes the use of all of the world's material and intellectual resources. But the forces of reaction standing in this way are pursuing a policy of perpetuating the backwardness of the peoples and whole continents, of disuniting and opposing some states to the others, of building up international tensions.

The new arms race spiral forced by the aggressive imperialist circles is becoming an increasingly heavier burden for the peoples of the world, is leading to a strengthening of deformation and instability of international economic relations, worsens prospects for their restructuring on just and democratic principles, is affecting the course of the demographic processes in various parts of the world, including the developing countries.

Under these conditions the entire progressive humankind strives to preserve and strengthen peace, deliver the present and coming generations from the horrors and calamities of war. Today it is important as never before to use the prestige of statesmen and public figures, scientists for strengthening friendship and mutual understanding among nations, respect for the basic right of all people -- the right to life.

In the Soviet Union, where the supreme goal is the fullest possible satisfaction of the growing material and spiritual requirements of the Soviet people, the demographic policy, which is part and parcel of the system of measures for the social development of the Soviet society is directed at strengthening the family as the most important cell of the socialist society, at implementing a system of measures for increasing life expectancy and working capacity of people, for strengthening their health.

MOSCOW GEOLOGY CONGRESS HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD071514 Moscow TASS in English 1431 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 7 TASS -- Oil and gas will preserve their significance in the USSR's power industry up to the year of 2000, said Academician Andrey Trofimuk. He was addressing a press conference today held within the framework of the 27th International Geological Congress, which is currently in session in Moscow. The scientist recalled that the Soviet economy is based on the national fuel and energy resources. "The basins and regions containing oil and gas embrace a half of the USSR's territory. But the basic increase is ensured through the resources of West Siberia," the academician explained. At the present time a programme is being drawn up for prospecting for oil and gas up to the year 2000. Soviet scientists place great hopes on deep drilling.

Ivan Nesterov, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, who also addressed the news conference, believes that there is sedimentary rock promising oil and gas deposit on an area of several thousand square kilometres in West Siberia. According to preliminary data, he said, these deposits lie at a depth of more than seven kilometres. Prospecting for them will start after specialists begin super-deep drilling in that area.

The scientist recalled that two super-deep wells -- in the Kola Peninsula (in the north of the European part of the USSR) and in Azerbaijan (Transcaucasus) have already been drilled in the USSR. Super-deep well drilling will also be carried out in West Siberia, the Urals, the Caspian Depression and other areas of the country.

Addressing the news conference, professor Michael Helbuty (USA) also expressed confidence that there are quite a few zones in the world with big fuel deposits at a depth of more than seven kilometres, but unlike the Soviet experts, he believes that as a result of high temperatures those strata can host only gas deposits.

He expressed confidence that the growth of industrial output will lead to an increase in energy consumption and therefore the problems of energy sources supply concern the interests of all countries. This explains the tremendous interest of experts in the Moscow congress, which is being attended by scientists and experts from 106 countries.

U.S. TESTS PERSHING-II IN EUROPEAN CONDITIONS

LD071140 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] New York August 7 TASS -- The U.S. has made a test launch of a "Pershing-2" medium-range missile from Cape Canaveral at a "target" in the Atlantic Ocean. According to a report of a representative of the missile command of the U.S. Army, in order to imitate combat conditions in Europe, the missile was put for five days before the launching in conditions of the lowest temperature in which it can find itself in West Germany. This is the second test launch of those missiles capable of carrying both conventional and nuclear warheads in the past four months in conditions resembling as much as possible those of Europe.

AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS BEGIN TEST BAN CAMPAIGN

LD071256 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Washington August 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Orekhov reports:

Representatives of the leading anti-war organizations of the United States and a number of other countries announced at a press conference, held at the building of the U.S. Congress, about the beginning of a broad campaign for prohibition of all tests of nuclear weapons.

The statement, which was distributed by the initiators of the campaign, contains the call to terminate all, including underground nuclear tests, by August 6, 1985, the 40th anniversary of the American bombing of the Japanese town of Hiroshima. The organizations, which backed that initiative, intend to unfold the movement to collect all over the world signatures to the petition calling for conclusion of the treaty on full and universal prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. The petition will be submitted to the third conference to consider the action of the treaty on nuclear non-proliferation, which is to open in Geneva in 1985.

Speaking at the press conference, former chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission Glenn Seaborg said that full prohibition of nuclear tests will enable to retard and then to turn back the nuclear arms race, and will help promote international efforts aimed at prevention of nuclear proliferation and open the way for further negotiations on control over armaments.

The first, most important and efficient step that can be taken to avert a nuclear war is to stop once and for all nuclear explosions -- said assistant director of the Centre for Defense Information, retired Rear-Admiral Eugene Carroll, noting the growing threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

As was stated by organizers of the press conference, leaders of more than 30 public organizations in the United States, and other countries, affiliating more than a million people, have already declared for putting into life the idea of full and universal prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

CONTRACT SIGNED TO SELL U.S. HELICOPTERS TO PRC

LD071636 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] New York August 7 TASS -- Foreign correspondents have reported from Beijing on the signing of a contract between the United States "Sikorsky Aircraft" Company and the Chinese foreign trade organisation to sell to the PRC 24 helicopters, which are the civilian version of the "Black Hawk" combat helicopter.

As the newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL stresses, the number of the helicopters and the special characteristics of their engines require that the contract be endorsed in keeping with the procedure of control of military equipment export.

The newspaper quotes sources in the U.S. Administration as saying that this is the first contract signed by China for equipment which is expected to be directly used by the Armed Forces.

KORIONOV VIEWS JAPAN'S MILITARY, TRADE POLICY

PM071330 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[V. Korionov dispatch under the rubric "Travel Notes": "Dangerous Drift"]

[Excerpt] The United States is not ending its persistent efforts to nudge Japan ever further along the path of militarization and make it shoulder certain gendarme functions, for example, blocking Far Eastern international straits in the event of "emergency circumstances." Now the U.S. military, which has fallen in love with Japanese waters, is siting Tomahawk cruise missiles on its more than 140 surface ships and submarines.

The principles Tokyo proclaimed for its renunciation of nuclear weapons are being eroded and are essentially turning into a fig leaf. Moreover, it is being officially stated that Tokyo opposes any international agreement banning the use of nuclear weapons. The Japanese Armed Forces are patently being turned into an appendage of the Pentagon war machine. The map of Japan is dotted with U.S. military bases like smallpox. The Pentagon generals unceremoniously view Japanese soil as their own military parade ground. As is well known, the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, transferred from Hawaii, held exercises in the Mount Fuji region some time ago.

Certain Japanese circles, exploiting Washington's militarist course, aim to end the constitutional ban on creating armed forces and "resorting to war as a means of resolving conflicts." Japan's military department (National Defense Agency), bowing to U.S. pressure," is pushing through a draft budget for 1985 envisaging an 8.5 percent military appropriations increase as a result of which these appropriations will exceed 3 million yen for the first time. The newspaper YOMIURI reports that Japan's Armed Forces presently have 13 ground forces divisions, 130 combat vessels, and over 800 aircraft for various roles. They are turning into one of the strongest armies in Asia.

Revanchist noises are again coming out of Tokyo and territorial claims are being made. On the basis of the fact that Japan has become the capitalist world's second industrial power, some Japanese are starting to propagandize the thought: Isn't it time for us to follow the U.S. example and "flex our muscles?" An anti-Soviet campaign is being whipped up, chauvinist sentiments are being fostered, and a sense of hatred for the Soviet Union and its people is being cultivated.

Of course, there is also the realization that this policy could above all turn out badly for Japan itself. In talks I had with politicians in Tokyo, statements were occasionally heard about a desire to "promote a melting of the political ice," to "develop relations with the USSR," and to "begin a dialogue." However, in our alarming time there clearly are not enough of these statements. The word "dialogue" should not be a tranquillizer. The notion that a readiness for dialogue represents, as it were, some kind of "indebtedness to Moscow" is also erroneous. The newspaper ASAHI is correct when it states that one of the main weaknesses of Japanese policy is the absence of an independent course with regard to the USSR. Practical deeds are needed to reduce tension and create an atmosphere of trust among countries. But there is an undoubted shortage of them on the Japanese side.

Take, for example, the sphere of trade and economic relations between Japan and the USSR.

In Nagoya City I visited the major Yamasaki Company, at whose enterprises, the Japanese say, "robots make robots." Company President I. Yamasaki said:

"The Soviet Union is a good customer. Our trade ties with the USSR started in 1977, Since then we have sold you 130 machine tools. However, that represents only 1 percent of our trade turnover. And yet, we could increase it to 10 or even 20 percent. As a busineseman I often find myself in an awkward position because of politics. Restrictions on the delivery of a number of products to the USSR were imposed on us. Were it not for these artificially created obstacles, we would considerably expand trade with you."

Indeed, the Washington-dictated "sanctions" have disrupted the mechanism of cooperation that was coordinated through joint efforts over many years. Whereas in the seventies Japan held first or second place in the USSR's trade with capitalist countries, it has now dropped to fourth or fifth place. The reason? It is above all a case of the U.S. policy of so-called economic sanctions, to which Tokyo also adheres. But in the hands of the U.S. ruling circles, "sanctions" are one of the ways of weakening such a dangerous competitor as Japan.

As a result of the use of "sanctions" Japanese firms have lost major Soviet orders in recent years, especially equipment orders. These orders went to the West European countries which, in trade relations with the USSR, and guided first and foremost by national considerations. Anti-Soviet trends in the policy of certain Japanese circles also explain the fact that unlike most West European countries, which have long-term intergovernmental economic cooperation agreements with the USSR as well as specific trade and economic cooperation programs stretching 10-15 and even 25 years, Japan, despite Soviet proposals, is unwilling to conclude a similar agreement.

But Japanese-Soviet economic cooperation could have reasonable prospects. The complementary structure of our two countries' foreign trade, the geographical proximity of the USSR's rapidly developing eastern regions and Japan, and, finally, the absence of any Soviet restrictions in international trade all are factors favoring the development of economic ties. This development would only beneift both countries. Moreover, the USSR is by no means only a supplier of raw materials, as Japanese circles ill-disposed toward us try to make out. Even the Japanese can learn something from the Soviet Union. It is a fact that Soviet gas turbines are working in many major Japanese plants, wide use is made of the Soviet method of cooling blast furnaces, the continuous method of steel casting, and so forth.

The (Yuniorient) agency, a joint-stock company created by the Japanese shipping company Yamashita Shinihon and Sovfrakht [the Soviet ship chartering organization] can serve as an example of successful Japanese-Soviet cooperation. The agency services Soviet ships calling at Japanese ports and sailing international routes. More than 3,000 Soviet ships call at Japan's 130 ports each year. Some 140,000 containers were shipped between USSR and Japanese ports in 1983. Soviet ships deliver timber to Japan and Japan sells steel products to the USSR.

Life attests that to further develop mutually advantageous trade and economic relations the important factors of goodwill and mutual desire are needed. The USSR has that desire. Japanese business circles are striving for the same thing. S. Matsuda, president of the (Kekho Isuse) Company, notes:

"Becoming an 'unsinkable merchant vessel' is the only way to safeguard Japan's state interests, and that must be its contribution to the cause of world peace."

...In the memorial Peace Park in long-suffering Hiroshima, not far from the Atomic Bomb Museum building, a young Russian birch brought there in September 1972 by a delegation from Volgograd [Hiroshima and Volgograd are twinned) grows behind a modest fence among the maples and elms. The Russian tree on Japanese soil is growing stronger and when you look at it you think: "Couldn't this sapling be seen as a sort of symbol of how good-neighborly relations between our two countries could develop?"

The opportunities for that exist. They will be realized if the upper hand in Tokyo's policy is gained by the resolve to puruse an autonomous [samostoyatelnyy] and independent course that truly corresponds to the Japanese people's fundamental national interests -- a people that yearns for peace.

A realization is growing in the country that the policy imposed from overseas, a policy resting on illusory dreams of "jointly encircling the USSR," is a hopeless one. The future lies with another, realistic policy. And those in Japan who say: "Don't let's miss the boat," are correct.

DPRK FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY DELEGATION HEAD ON VISIT

SK071116 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Dear listeners: As has already been reported, an international seminar marking the 35th anniversary of CEMA's founding was held in Moscow under the sponsorship of the Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. The seminar was attended by leaders and activists of societies of friendship with the USSR of many socialist countries, including the DPRK.

The seminar participants toured many areas of the Soviet Union.

A reporter of this station met Comrade (Na Sung-pom), Standing Committee member of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society Central Committee, who is heading the Korean delegation, and asked him to talk about his impression of the Soviet Union.

Comrade (Na Sung-pom) said: [begin recording] We are in your country to participate in an international seminar comprising functionaries of societies of friendship with the Soviet Union under the sponsorship of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

We have just toured cities with long histories along the beautiful Volga River from Moscow, including Kazan, Ulyanovsk, Togliatti, Vologrd, and Rostov-Na-Dau, together in friendliness with delegations of various socialist countries. During the inspection tour of various cities organized by the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, we indeed spent useful and pleasant days. The friendship and inspection tour was a good opportunity to solidify friendship with the Soviet people and socialist countries and to see with our own eyes the successes the fraternal Soviet people are winning in their struggle for socialist and communist construction.

We felt the warm friendliness of the fraternal Soviet people everywhere we went and were deeply impressed by the Soviet people's solemn attitude toward the struggle for socialist and communist construction. Under the leadership of the CPSU, led by respected Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the Soviet people are now vigorously engaging in the struggle to consummate a further developed socialist society, upholding the decisions made at the 26th Party Congress and those of the plenary meeting of the party Central Committee of [name indistinct]. When the 11th 5-Year Plan, which is now in force, is fulfilled, the Soviet Union's national economic and defense power will be further strengthened and the Soviet people's standard of material and cultural living further improved.

The most exigent task now facing mankind is to prevent a new world war and to defend peace. The CPSU and the Soviet Government are actively struggling to check and frustrate the imperialists' aggression and war maneuvers and to safeguard peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

Our people rejoice over the great successes the fraternal Soviet people are winning in socialist and communist construction as if they were their own; are positively supporting the Soviet party and government's just stand and measures to ease the strained international situation, and to prevent a new world war, a nuclear war, and to guarantee lasting and solid peace; and are extending firm solidarity to the Soviet people in their struggle to implement them.

During our stay in your country, our delegation also attended the functions of the 25 June-27 July month of solidarity held in the Soviet Union in support of the Korean people's struggle to force U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and to achieve the independent reunification of their country.

At the functions held to mark the month of solidarity, the fraternal Soviet people expressed firm solidarity with ou people in their struggle for their fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification in which our people are denouncing the aggressive policy and maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges against our country.

The Soviet people's support for and solidarity with our people in their just struggle greatly encourages our people who, upholding the programmatic tasks taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at our party's 6th Congress and under the wise leadership of the dear leader [chinaehanun chidoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il, are fulfilling the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule, successfully implementing the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction, and are energetically struggling to achieve the historic cause of national reunification.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we express our deep gratitude to the Soviet people for positively supporting and backing our people's just struggle to force the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression to withdraw from South Korea and to achieve an independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean and Soviet people are class brothers and close comrades-in-arms who have fought together for their common ideals and goals for a long time. The recent visit to the Soviet Union by our people's great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, was a historical event epochally significant in further strengthening the traditional friendly relations between the Korean people and Soviet people, and in further expanding and developing the cooperative relations between Korea and the Soviet Union. During his visit to the Soviet Union, the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, had meaningful meetings with leaders of the Soviet party and government and numerous Soviet working people, and was accorded extreme cordiality and welcomed by them and the Soviet people.

The Korean people are very happy that the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song's historic visit to the Soviet Union was successful and warmly congratulate him on his successful visit.

Our people, and the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society, who value their friendship and unity with the fraternal Soviet people, will make every possible effort to further expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples.

In conclusion, I wish the fraternal Soviet people greater successes in their struggle to complete a more developed socialist society and to defend peace in Europe and the world. [end recording]

U.S. COMPLICITY IN AFGHAN REBEL DRUG TRADE CHARGED

LD071844 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 7 TASS -- Where narcotics are a market commodity, organized crime thrives on the largest scale and there are always blood, bombs, and dollars, but operations of chieftains of counter-revolutionary gangs formed by U.S. special services and other Western countries in Pakistan areas bordering on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan reveal what may be the most ugly visage of the drug-peddling business, political commentator Vikentiy Matveyev said in the newspaper IZVESTIYA today. He quoted evidence by American journalist S. Harrison who disclosed how, under the cover of a "Moslem war," the ringleaders of Pakistani-based Afghan counter-revolutionaries "are accumulating fortunes." How are they doing this? Apart from the funds flowing to them from the United States and Saudi Arabia, another method of making money they are using is secret trade in drugs.

Before the fall of the shah, Iran was a major center of such commerce which then shifted to Pakistan. It is also there, in areas bordering on Afghanistan, that opium poppy growing and drug-making are flouishing business operations. The various drugs produced there are then smuggled into the United States and other Western countries.

Washington administration spokesmen, including the President himself, Matveyev said further, are voicing alarm about the scope of drug-addiction in their country and vowing not to slacken efforts to combat that epidemic which has become a real social scourge claiming the lives of tens of thousands of people. But they are keeping silent that it is under their official guardianship that the chieftains of Afghan counter-revolutionaries, who are making millions of dollars in the drug business, have constructed their nests and sprouted their rapacious wings. It is not a secret that part of this money, and a sizable part at that, precipitates also in the United States itself. In 1980, for instance, trade in cocaine and marijuana in the United States stood at an enormous 45 billion dollars, while heroin sales brought peddlers eight billion dollars in profits.

There are no bounds to the cynicism of Washington's authorities. While using one hand to warm the drug business moguls who have raised their hands at democratic changes on Afghan soil, they are employing the other to fabricate allegations to the effect that Nicaragua, Cuba, and Bulgaria "belong to the category of states encouraging drug-trafficking."

Such is the "latest word" in Washington's scurrilous propaganda aiming to soil the regimes and nations it dislikes.

"The inventions of U.S. official propaganda about the smuggling of drugs from Nicaragua to the United States only go to show how frantic the inventors of propaganda strategems are in their quest for ways of defaming the democratic system in Nicaragua they hate," the IZVESTIYA commentator concluded.

CHEKHONIN VIEWS TREATY WITH INDIA ON ANNIVERSARY

LD080706 Moscow TASS in English 0636 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 8 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Chekhonin writes:

The day of August 9, 1971, will go down forever in the history of Indian-Soviet relations. On that day an important document, the Soviet-Indian Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation, was signed.

Thirteen years have passed since that time -- a short period in terms of history but sufficient enough befittingly to appreciate the importance of that major event in the life of the peoples of the two countries.

But is it only the two countries? Practice has demonstrated the ever-lasting significance of the treaty for preserving political stability and strengthening peace in South Asia. Meanwhile, there are those in the West who would like to tip the existing balance of forces in that region.

This latter fact is forcefully illustrated by more than three billion dollars granted by the USA to Pakistan in military aid, by the escalation of tension on the Pakistani-Indian border, by the expansion of U.S. intervention in India's internal affairs in a bid to destabilize the situation in the country and to annex from it whole states and, last but not least, by Washington's attempts to create around India a ring of hostile states.

The Soviet-Indian treaty has another specific characteristic. It not only does not involve any terms discriminating against either of the parties, but is not aimed against third countries either. The goals of this treaty are peace, security, and detente, needed by both countries. The Soviet and Indian peoples have quite a few ambitious tasks in common, such as the building of a new life, the development of efficient economies, and improvements in the well-being of the population.

Small wonder that the latest peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Government have evoked such a large-scale response in India.

The Indian public have welcomed them as an alternative to the mad arms race pushing mankind to the brink of thermonuclear catastrophe. The Soviet proposals include those formulated in the political declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, such as the conclusion of an agreement on the mutual non-use of military force and maintenance of relations of peace between the NATO members and the Warsaw Treaty countries. The Indian public is similarly appreciative of another important Soviet initiative; namely, the extension of confidence-building measures to a large part of the seas and oceans. That latter initiative is in accord with the efforts of the Indian Ocean countries to turn that area into a peace zone.

The Soviet Union also appreciates the achievements of India's foreign policy of peace. In pursuing that policy, the great country is making a tangible contribution towards stronger peace and the freedom and security of the peoples. The Soviet people are far from indifferent to the destingy of the Indians, with whom they have time-tested links of friendship. This should be remembered by those who are not averse to aggravating the situation in South Asia.

PUNJAB SECESSIONISTS BLOW UP CANAL SECTION

LD071252 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] New Delhi August 7 TASS -- Punjab secessionists, supported by American special services, blew up a water canal section 25 kilometres from Amritsar. The nearby fields were flooded as a result. Four men were arrested on suspicion of having committed the subversive act. As is noted by the newspaper TRIBUNE, this is the extremists' fourth attempt to put out of action the important irrigation canal which brings water to the countryside areas of Punjab and Hariana.

PRAVDA CITES VNA ON INCREASING PRC 'PROVOCATIONS'

PM071535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Acts of Armed Provocation Are Continuing"]

[Text] Hanoi, 6 Aug -- The Vietnam News Agency [VNA] reports that China's acts of armed provocations against the SRV have become more frequent in the past 4 months. Chinese Army units and subunits have frequently invaded Vietnamese territory and their artillery has delivered massive strikes against Vietnam's population centers.

The VNA report notes that Chinese artillery has fired over 230,000 shells of diverse calibers at Vietnam in 4 months. The former administrative center of Ha Tuyen Province -- Ha Giang City -- has been shelled. The number of victims runs into hundreds and includes women, old men, and children and considerable material damage has also been caused.

The Chinese side is continuing to dispatch subversive and espionage groups onto Vietnamese territory. Chinese military units have captured a number of border vantage points in the Vietnamese Provinces of Ha Tuyen and Lang Son and personnel and military equipment continue to be moved to the Vietnamese border.

Exercising their just right to self-defense, the SRV Armed Forces are delivering retaliatory strikes against Chinese troop dispositions, artillery positions, and ammunition stores.

SRV PAPER TERMS U.S.-THAI EXERCISE 'PROVOCATIVE'

LD072214 Moscow TASS in English 2202 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi August 8 TASS -- The U.S.-Thai military exercises, Cobra Gold-84, held in the Gulf of Siam, are provocative in character and constitute a threat to the security of the countries of Indochina, the newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN writes.

Eleven U.S. combat ships, including the helicopter carrier Okinawa, and 6,800 U.S. Marines took part in the exercises which lasted for one week. The forces practiced an amphibious landing on the southern coast of Thailand, not far from the Kampuchean frontier.

To distract public attention from the exercises, the paper goes on, Washington and Bangkok in every way tried to belittle their scale and importance, to pass them off as a routine point of the program for strengthening Thailand's defenses. However, in the present tense situation in South-East Asia, and in the conditions of scaled-up provocations of China and Thailand against Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, the Cobra Gold-84 exercises clearly serve the aim of practicing cooperation of the Armed Forces of the U.S.A. and Thailand. One should not also lose sight of the fact that the United States assigns to Thailand the role of a "front-line state in combatting communism" in South-East Asia, the paper writes.

The Cobra Gold-84 exercises are a component part of the Reagan administration's policy of intensifying tensions in South-East Asia. The United States is trying to restore and solidify its military presence in the region and push the countries of Indochina and ASEAN the Association of South-East Asian Nations) toward confrontation. A real threat to peace and security in the region comes precisely from the United States and China, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN emphasises.

ELECTORAL CONSIDERATIONS PROMPT NEW ZEALAND POLICY

LD071807 Moscow domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] As the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency reports, New Zealand's intention to ban entry of ships with atomic engines and carrying nuclear weapons from its ports and territorial waters remains in force. David Lange, head of the New Zealand Government, has stated this. He is presently in Port Moresby, the capital of Papua New Guinea. News comment: Boris Andrianov is at the microphone.

[Andrianov] The prime minister of New Zealand in essence let it be understood yet again that he does not intend to bow to pressure from Washington, which is continuing to squeeze the Labor government of David Lange, attempting to make it renounce the decision to close New Zealand ports and territorial waters to American ships with atomic engines and carrying nuclear weapons.

It is important to note that Lange made his statement following a meeting with Australian Premier Hawke, who had tried to persuade the New Zealand prime minister in every way to lift the ban, which, so it goes, puts the very existence of the ANZUS bloc into question. Naturally, Robert Hawke repeated the arguments of Washington, fulfilling the instruction of the military alliance's senior partner, or rather the main ringleader of the bloc, which now is not hiding the angry irritation caused by the decision of the Government of the New Zealand Laborites.

It is not too difficult to explain such a reaction. The United States of America did not cobble the ANZUS bloc together to defend Australia and New Zealand from some non-existent threat. The calculation of the Washington politicians was a selfish one: It consisted of tying these two countries to its global military strategy. The Pentagon primarily needed the territory of Australia and New Zealand to base U.S. naval and air forces, to station various American military installations there, and to make use of those countries as its rear bases. It is hardly worth explaining here how the unexpected obstinacy of the government of David Lange is wrecking Washington's strategic share-outs. It was unexpected because the present New Zealand premier himself is supposed to be, according to the Western press, pro-American. Indeed, in his public speeches, David Lange unfailingly stresses the loyalty of New Zealand to the ANZUS bloc.

The thought involuntarily comes that we are faced here with a political paradox so to speak. However, there is nothing paradoxical at all. The government of David Lange came to power last month following pre-term parliamentary elections. The Labor Party won, and managed to overcome its rivals to a considerable degree precisely because it was actively supported by the country's broad anti-war circles. After all, it was none other than David Lange who recently stated that the overwhelming majority of New Zealanders do not want to be defended by nuclear weapons and do not want to be drawn into the strategy of the nuclear first strike. To put it in a nutshell, the people of New Zealand do not want to play the role of nuclear hostage of the United States of America, and the new Labor government has to take this desire into account in order not to lose the trust and support of its electors.

AUSTRALIA BEGINS MILITARY EXERCISES 7 AUG

LD071503 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Canberra August 7 TASS -- The Australian "Rapid Deployment Force" began exercises near Townsville in the northeast of Australia today. More than 1,500 officers and men participate in the exercises codenamed "Swift Eagle" to train airlifting of Army units and air dropping operations. Australia established its "Rapid Deployment Force" at the insistence of the United States in 1980 primarily to perform police functions in the south Pacific.

NAVY TO TAKE PART IN BULGARIAN CELEBRATION

LD072021 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] At the invitation of Bulgarian Defense Minister Army General Dzhurov, a detachment of Soviet naval vessels, including the cruiser Kerch and the destroyer Krasnyy Kavkaz, will visit the port of Varna from 10 to 14 August on an official friendly visit. The visit will be led by Admiral Kalinin, commander of the Red Banner-bearing Black Sea Fleet. The Soviet seamen will take part in Navy Day celebrations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

VISIT BY USSR WARSHIPS TO GDYNIA REPORTED ON

PM071045 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 4 August in its Second Edition carries on page 5 a 1,700-word article entitled "The Hearts of Friends" by special correspondent Captain Second Class Ye. Nikitin. The article, carried under the rubric "From a Journalist's Notebook" and datelined Gdynia-Moscow, deals with the visit by the Soviet naval ships Groznyy and Svirepyy to Gdynia. The author writes about the various events the sailors participated in during their stay, which coincided with the celebration of the 40th anniversary of Poland's liberation, but dwells on an incident in which a Soviet petty officer risks his life to save a Polish boy from drowning. The author relates how the story of the sailor's "bravery and quick-wittedness" was picked up by both the local and central press in Poland. The author presents the sailor's action at some length as showing the "essence, nature, and effectiveness of the whole system of a Soviet serviceman's education" and also says that willingness to carry out one's duty, "sometimes with risk to life," "has become normal behavior for Soviet people." The article concludes by recalling Soviet-Polish combat cooperation and friendship during World War II.

FRG AUTHORITIES INVOLVED IN REVANCHIST ACTIVITIES

PM070940 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS political observer Yu. Kornilov report for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA under the rubric "Pertinent Notes": "A Strange 'Unawareness'"]

[Text] For some time it has been fashionable in Bonn to express feigned bafflement at press writings in a number of countries, including the USSR, which have been noting with alarm the growth of revanchist and militarist tendencies in the FRG. The latest statement on this score was made by FRG Chancellor H. Kohl in an interview with the Sueddeutscher Rundfunk radio station. "It is hard for us to understand the ways of international and communist propaganda," he proclaimed. "I constantly tell every visitor who arrives from the Eastern bloc countries to show me some real revanchists in the Federal Republic, to name them..."

This truly is "unawareness!" In that case let us recall some facts.

The West German press (we repeat, the West German, by no means merely the Soviet, Polish, or, say, the Czechoslovak press) often refers to the "league of exiles." This is a prominent organization in the Federal Republic, it unites 2.5 million members and comprises 22 "Landsmannschaften," 11 "land groups," and 450 district and 9,000 regional organizations. The "exiles" have a powerful propaganda apparatus at their disposal -- they control more than 300 newspapers whose total circulation exceeds 1.5 million.

So what does this "league" do? What goals does it pursue? One need only enumerate the statements of its ringleaders and the leaders of "Landsmannschaften" to be convinced that the "league" and its associated organizations are very real preserves of revanchism. The ringleaders of these organizations bend over backward to try to instill revanchist and militarist views in their "wards." They openly agitate to "keep the German question open," and demand a revision of postwar boundaries, as was the case, for instance, at the recent conventions of the "Sudeten German Landsmannschaft" in Munich and the "Upper Silesian Landsmannschaft" in Essen. They declare the decisions made at Yalta and Potsdam to be "nonbinding." It is on their initiative that Polish, Czechoslovak, and Soviet lands are depicted in the colors of the former Reich in school textbooks. They are thereby attempting to poison the atmosphere of good-neighborliness and are fanning greater German nationalism and militarism. Can Herr Kohl really be unaware of all this?

"Show me some real revanchists, name them," the West German chancellor says to certain "visitors from the Eastern bloc countries." But after all, these people, openly operating under the nose of Bonn officialdom, make themselves and their revanchist aspirations quite loudly known virtually every week! Once again one need only list the numerous statements by figures from the "league of exiles" and its affiliated "Landsmannschaften" such as H. Czaja and H. Hupka who are, incidentally, Bundestag deputies, to be convinced that these gentlemen are not called "ever yesterday's men" for nothing. They openly and forcefully advocate a restoration of the "German Reich in its 1937 borders" and state that the "districts east of the Oder and Neisse belong to Germany." Is it not strange that these belligerent appeals, voiced loudly at noisy revanchist rallies, are not heard in the West German chancellor's study?

Moreover, if Herr Kohl is really uninformed about the activity of the revanchist centers and their ringleaders, he could obtain detailed information on the subject without any difficulty even from certain ranking officials in Bonn itself. It is no secret that the revanchists in the FRG operate so actively because they rely on the open or only thinly-veiled support of extremely influential circles that evidently tend to forget the lessons of history. How else can one explain that Bonn Ministers F. Zimmermann, H. Windelen, and Bavarian Prime Minister F.-J. Strauss have repeatedly spoken in the same vein as have "league of exile" figures?

Stating that he "sees no signs of revanchism anywhere in the FRG," Herr Kohl adds, however, that according to him, yes, there really are certain "tiny groupings" somewhere or other" in the country, but, apparently, their activity and views "bear more relation to the medical than the political sphere." And yet, if you add to what has been said that more than 40 figures in the "league" and its associated organizations and centers have seats in the Bundestag, that H. Windelen, the chairman of the "League's" parliamentary council" is a member of the country's government -- the minister for "inner-German Relations" -- and that the same minister's secretary of state, O. Hennig, is an activist in the "East Prussia Landsmannschaft," the question naturally arises: Are there not too many people in the FRG, including in the country's highest echelons of power, whose political views, according to the chancellor's assertion, should be the subject of medical research?

Moreover, speaking of "tiny groupings," the chancellor himself did not explain what he had in mind. And, clearly, not by accident. After all, the question can be posed thus: There are 40 revanchist center figures in the Bundestag -- is that a lot or a few? Especially if you consider that the people we are talking about determine to a considerable extent the activity of a number of the country's radio and TV companies and contents of programs in West German schools and VUZ's.

Needless to say, and this has repeatedly been noted in the Soviet press, nobody has ever considered and does not consider that the revanchists reflect the views of the majority of the FRG's population. However, facts are facts: Revanchist elements do exist in the FRG and not only do they exist, they are also stepping up their activity and stepping it up under conditions of the siting of new U.S. missiles in a number of West European countries and an intensification of the policy of FRG militarization which is leading to a further destabilization of the European situation. And this cannot fail to cause concern and alarm among the peace-loving European public, including in the USSR. And the fact that certain ranking figures in Bonn stubbornly refuse to note the dangerous processes taking place in their own country only emphasizes that this concern and alarm are more than justified...

REVANCHISTS ADVOCATE FRG ABSORBING GDR

LD071713 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in German 1930 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, in Bonn there is dissatisfaction with the Soviet press, which is drawing attention to the resurgence of revanchist elements in the FRG. Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl says that he has not seen a single living revanchist. Therefore, this subject does not exist for him. The efforts to dismiss the appearance of revanchism by saying that there are quite good relations between the FRG and the GDR are rather funny. The refusal to accept the realities of post-war Europe and the effort to reverse these is nowhere quite so crude as in the approach of the FRG to the German socialist state. The FRG does not want to recognize its border, does not want to recognize the citizenship of the GDR. Indeed, claims are even made about the expansion of the FRG toward the East; that is, the absorption, in time, of the GDR.

This was mentioned in the well-known 1973 decision of the Federal Constitutional Court to which the FRG Government also refers. Thus, there are revanchist manifestations in the FRG. That is an indisputable fact. But they can vary; and foreign reaction to them can vary. Everything depends on the character of these manifestations, on their political context, and -- most importantly -- on the behavior of the authorities toward them, because the authorities are responsible for the policies of the states.

For example, there are many streets in FRG cities named after former German colonies. At one time someone probably thought that by remembering the German-African home one could regain Togo, Cameroon, German Southwest Africa in spite of the lost war and the peace of Versailles. This was demanded of England and France. Then World War II started. The result was that interest in regaining the African colonies was lost. The former African colonies became independent states. But Togo and Cameroon streets have retained their names.

Well, perhaps even today some old colonial official, while looking at these street names, remembers the order of his youth and considers the injustices of history. But no Federal officials hold speeches on these streets saying that the African question remains open. It is not forbidden to remember the past; and sometimes it is even very useful in order not to repeat old mistakes. The same could also be said of the meetings of the Silesian, East Prussian, and Pomeranian Landsmannschaft organizations. When numerous Landsmannschaft organizations meet in the summer for congresses and praise the past this must make one remember where fascism, where loyalty to the policy of strength and the use of militarism, has led Germany.

Official representatives of the Federal authorities attend these congresses -- people who carry responsibility for the fate of the country and its people. These people know perfectly well that Europe must remain in its present form and their babble about German unity and about regaining the 1937 borders without the use of force is nothing but deception and undermines the nation. Nonetheless, these people, whom the chancellor chooses to ignore for some reason, deal with such things. Speeches are made, court decisions are sought, draft laws are written whose intention is indisputably revanchist, and they even demand they should not be interrupted in this.

To sow revanchist illusions and to support them is a disservice to the development of good relations between the FRG and her Eastern neighbors, and not to comprehend this is impossible. The FRG needs good relations with its neighbors -- ones that are honest, equal and constructive; and the neighbors of the FRG equally need such relations with her.

Those in the FRG, however, who support good relations with her neighbors in an attempt to reorganize Europe at a suitable moment only want to deceive other nations. By the way, this is not a new policy. The people who have carried out such a policy have deceived themselves and their own people more than once. These mistakes should not be repeated. They cost the world and the Germans a great deal.

FRG'S WOERNER ACCUSED OF VIOLATING CONSTITUTION

LD072122 Moscow TASS in English 2008 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Bonn August 7 TASS -- The "grief" of Bonn officials over the victims of Hiroshima and Nagasaki is nothing but cynicism. This is pointed out in an open letter sent by the group of the Greens Party in Bundestag to the head of the West German Military Department Manfred Woerner. The point is that along with expressing its sorrow, the West German Government continues to whip up the arms race which is dangerous for peace and helps the military-industrial complex get enormous profits, the letter underlines.

West Germany should stop military cooperation with the U.S. which is expressed, among other things, in the fact that the command of the Armed Forces of the FRG fully supports the U.S. doctrine of deep blow at the USSR territory which is of obviously aggressive nature, the letter underlines. The doctrine provides for the utilisation of nuclear, chemical and conventional weapons.

The Greens accused Woerner of violating the Constitution of West Germany, because on his direct order the troops of West German Bundeswehr train combat operations on the basis of this notorious doctrine together with U.S. brigades, while West Germany pledged not to use nuclear and chemical weapons.

GROUND FORCES CHIEF DEPARTS FOR FINLAND

PM071119 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visiting Finland"]

[Text] Under an accord, Colonel General D.A. Grinkevich, chief of the Main Staff and first deputy commander in chief of the Ground Forces, and companions left for a visit to Finland 5 August.

Those seeing off Col Gen D.A. Grinkevich included Colonel Y. Honkanen, military, naval, and air attache at the Finnish Embassy in the USSR.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS PORTUGUESE POLITICAL SITUATION

PM080841 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA special correspondent V. Nesterov "Portuguese Reportage": "At Europe's Westernmost Point"]

[Excerpts] Lisbon-Moscow -- It is only 10 years since the Portuguese people overthrew the fascist dictatorship. It was then that diplomatic relations were established between our countries. Soviet-Portuguese ties have been developing successfully since then.

Unfortunately, the process slowed down when right-wing parties came to power in 1980. The so-called Democratic Alliance government set about curtailing relations with the socialist countries. It was only after the right-wing parties' cabinet resigned in 1983 under pressure from left-wing and democratic forces that new opportunities emerged for deepening mutually advantageous ties between our states.

Suffice it to say that at the Lisbon trade and industry fair, which ended in May, representatives of Soviet foreign trade organizations concluded contracts with Portuguese and foreign firms worth a total of $18 million.

The Soviet pavilion was one of the biggest. It housed over 20,000 exhibits. Portuguese President General Ramalho Eanes rated the USSR's participation in the fair highly. Prime Minister M. Soares looked around our pavilion and left his testimonial in the visitors' book: "Congratulations on an exemplary display of outstanding exhibits. I salute and express my gratitude to its organizers."

The agreement on building ships for the Soviet Union remains a striking example of mutually advantageous cooperation between our countries.

"For Portugal, where the army of unemployed numbers nearly 0.5 million people, orders to build ships for the USSR provide work for several thousand," Viana do Castelo shipyard engineer Sergio da Costa said in conversation.

Most specialists agree that the development of national industry and agriculture and abandonment of the orientation toward foreign credits and loans will enable the country to escape from the protracted economic crisis. But the government is continuing talks with the IMF in order to obtain new credits.

Portugal is already in a state of unprecedented dependence on Western banks and monopolies. The country's foreign debt exceeds $14 billion.

The so-called "assistance" from the United States and other Western countries is resulting in a further deterioration of working people's living standard and an increase in Portugal's economic and military dependence on the United States and the NATO countries. The Pentagon, for example, is no longer satisfied with the very large air base on the Azores and several military facilities on the mainland. It is demanding permanent use of airfields at Cortegas, Monte Real, and Beja for airlifting the so-called "Rapid Deployment Force" and is insisting on the creation of a naval base for nuclear submarines on Madeira. Washington has bluntly stated that the "U.S. line of defense now passes through Portugal" whose ports have become accustomed to the presence of U.S. nuclear submarines with nuclear weapons on board.

All this is making the majority of the country's population increasingly anxious and concerned. According to an opinion poll conducted by the influential weekly EXPRESSO, 85 percent of the Portuguese people are opposed to nuclear weapons being brought in and deployed on national territory. Dozens of municipalities have declared their territories free from nuclear weapons.

The reactionary forces are trying to hinder Portugal's democratic development. "But the country's working people," former Portuguese Prime Minister Vasco Goncalves said in conversation with me, "are fully resolved and have sufficient potential to prevent reaction from reversing the revolutionary process that was started 10 years ago."

"The right wing," he said, "has been able to remove the military from political life, above all those who were involved in the overthrow of fascism, to revise a number of important constitutional provisions, and to restore private capital's positions to a consistent extent, but the Portuguese people are continuing the struggle."

The day I left Portugal there were hundreds of people on the streets of Lisbon, chanting: "Reaction will not succeed," "We want work and bread," "The revolution will prevail," and "No U.S. bases." This impressive demonstration -- just one of those I have seen in today's Portugal -- was striking evidence of the will of its people, of their determination to protect democratic gains, and to prevent the country from being drawn into the transatlantic strategists' aggressive plans.

MALININ COMMENTS ON SPANISH POLICY REGARDING NATO

LD071722 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 1900 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Vladimir Malinin commentary]

[Text] On gaining power, the Socialist government inherited in its foreign policy the burden of Spanish-U.S. relations created during the fascist epoch. As is known, in those years, Spain's foreign policy was in reality submitted to Washington's global strategy interests. During the period of Centrist governments, this dependency became even more noticeable. I do not wish to remind you that in a little under 2 years, the UCD [Democratic Center Union] government took the country into the NATO bloc, paying scant attention to the reasons argued by those opposed to Spain's entry. A bilateral political-military agreement was signed which ruled military relations between Spain and Washington as well as Madrid's participation in NATO. On the eve of standing down, Calvo Sotelo's government signed the purchase order for 72 U.S. F-18 fighter-bombers for the sum of $2.6 billion, which aroused strong protests from the Spanish public.

It is not surprising that in the Socialist preelection program, special attention was given to relations with the United States. The policy of Spain's entry into the NATO bloc, as followed by the Centrist government, was offered up in a critical vein and an independent role for Spain on the international stage was proposed. Also emphasized was that in the event of attaining power, the Socialists would immediately carry out a national referendum on NATO and the result would determine whether Spain would remain in the Atlantic pact. In the manifesto, they also emphasized the need for establishing bilateral relations with Washington outside the military framework and basing them on an increase in economic-commercial relations. It was underlined that Spanish-U.S. relations ought to be based on equality of rights.

Political observers indicate that Felipe Gonzalez' government managed to fulfill some of its electoral promises. In the protocol document attached to the agreement with Washington, it was noted that Spain maintains the statute whereby it has no nuclear weapons on its territory and does not permit aircraft with nuclear weapons on board to enter its airspace.

At the same time, the Socialist government -- under U.S. influence -- began to increase its armament. After surpassing England, Spain became the largest West European customer for the U.S. military consortia. It is enough to say that the present government poured larger sums than all the former Centrist cabinets together into the modernization of the Army in accordance with the Atlantic model. These colossal allocations are due to the very participation of the country in the NATO bloc, to the demands of the North Atlantic strategists to modernize the Spanish Army in spite of the thousands of millions of dollars it will require.

It is evident that the incorporation of Spain into the arms race responds to Washington's principal objective: to drag the country into the NATO military organization with all the dangerous consequences that entails for Spain. Since Madrid froze the country's integration into NATO, the senior Spanish military chiefs ever more frequently attend the meetings of the bloc's various military committees where the secret plans of the Atlantic military machine are elaborated. This provokes deep alarm in Spanish public opinion. Yet, at the same time, the Socialist government did not manage to base its economic-commercial relations with Washington on the basis of equal rights.

The United States continues its policy of discrimination against Spain. Proof of this is the trade deficit with the United States amounting to $2 billion. The creation of a committee for holding a national referendum on NATO in Madrid confirms how urgent the problem of Spain's membership in the NATO bloc is. Many Spaniards, independent of their political ideas, today declare that their country must not be a member of NATO, whose policy is directed toward increasing international tension, confrontation, and the arms race.

USTINOV, PDRY DEFENSE MINISTER HOLD TALKS

LD071828 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, marshal of the Soviet Union, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and USSR minister of defense, today received Brigadier-General Salih Muslih Qasim, defense minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. A warm friendly discussion on questions of mutual interest took place. Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Sergeychik, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for foreign economic relations; and other officials, as well as Salih Abu Bakr ibn Hasanayn, PDRY's ambassador to the USSR, were present at the meeting.

CONTINUED REACTION TO USSR MIDEAST PROPOSALS

Geyvandov Comments

PM071401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Konstantin Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion": "Comprehensive, Just, and Lasting"]

[Excerpt] What specifically does the Soviet Union propose to achieve a comprehensive, just, and lasting settlement of the Near East conflict? Above all, a number of clear-cut, tested principles on which the settlement must be based. First, strict observance of the inadmissibility of seizing other people's lands by means of aggression. The Golan Heights, the West Bank of the Jordan, the Gaza Strip, and Lebanese lands must be returned to the Arabs, and the settlements created by Israel on Arab territories since 1967 must be liquidated. The borders between Israel and its Arab neighbors must be proclaimed inviolable.

Second, the inalienable right of the Palestinian people, whose sole legitimate representative is the PLO, to self-determination and to create their own independent state on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip, liberated from Israeli occupation, must be ensured in practice. Accounting for the fact that the Palestinian question is the most complex problem of a Near East settlement, the Soviet proposals envisage the possibility of certain temporary transitional measures. The possibility, enshrined in UN decisions, for Palestinian refugees to return to their homes or receive appropriate compensation for their abandoned property is especially stipulated.

Third, the return of eastern Jerusalem, occupied by Israel in 1967, to the Arabs, as an inalienable part of a Palestinian state is provided for. Taking the specific nature of the city into account, the Soviet proposals are based on the principle of ensuring believers' freedom of access to the revered sites of three religions throughout Jerusalem.

Fourth, the essence of the Soviet Union's principled position is the need to truly ensure the right of all states in the region to a secure and independent existence and development. Naturally, this must be accomplished while observing full reciprocity, inasmuch as it is impossible to ensure the genuine security of certain countries while trampling on the security of others, which is what the American-Israeli "strategic allies" have almost always been trying to do in the Near East.

Fifth, the Soviet program goes still further, providing for the need to end war and establish peace between the Arab states and Israel.

Consequently, all sides in the conflict, including Israel and the Palestinian state, would pledge to respect each other's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity and to resolve the disputes that arise through peaceful means, through negotiations.

Sixth, in order to ensure the lasting nature of such a comprehensive and undoubtedly just settlement, it proposes to draw up and adopt the appropriate international guarantees, in which the Soviet Union is prepared to participate. Variations are possible here. The role of guarantor, for example, could be assumed by permanent members of the UN Security Council or by the Security Council as a whole.

Briefly, these are the main principles that, in the USSR's profound conviction, must be the basis of a Near East settlement for it to be comprehensive, truly just, and lasting. And, as experience suggests, it can be achieved only through collective efforts with the participation of all interested sides. For precisely this purpose, the Soviet proposals provide for convening a special conference on the Near East and also contain detailed provisions relating to the aims, composition of the participants, and the work organization of such a conference. Its task must be to find solutions to all aspects of a comprehensive Near East settlement. It must also result in signing a treaty or treaties on the agreements reached.

According to the Soviet Union's proposals, all Arab countries having common borders with Israel, Syria, Jordan, Egypt, and Lebanon, as well as Israel itself, must have the right to participate in the conference. An obligatory condition is the PLO's participation in such a forum with equal rights as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. "This is a fundamental issue," the Soviet document emphasizes, "as a Near East settlement is unattainable without resolving the Palestinian problem, and this cannot be resolved without the PLO's participation." As states playing an important role in Near East affairs by virtue of the circumstances that have come about, the USSR and the United States, which were cochairmen of the previous Near East international forum, must also participate in the conference. The USSR proposals intend that, with common consent, the number of participants may be increased. It is deemed expedient to hold the new conference on the Near East, like the previous one, under UN auspcies.

In now submitting its proposals for a settlement of the Arab-Israeli crisis, the Soviet Union is guided by the desire to establish just and lasting peace in the Near East and to liquidate the dangerously explosive situation in that region. As a matter of fact, today we can say that the overwhelming majority of both the participants in the conflict and those involved indirectly agree with the principles in the Soviet document and the approach to resolving the problem. This is confirmed by the decisions of the all-Arab summit conference in Fes and the recent consultations held by UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar regarding the convening of an international conference on the Near East.

At present, only the U.S. Administration and Israel's rulers are against this. The former is hoping to continue fishing in troubled waters, and the latter is proceeding from Zionist ambitions, which are clearly against the Israeli people's fundamental interests. This is why the final words of the Soviet document sound extremely topical, proclaiming: "The Soviet Union appeals to all sides in the conflict to act proceeding from a sober regard for each other's legitimate rights and interests, and to all other states not to hinder, but to promote the search for such a settlement," that is, a comprehensive, just, and lasting settlement.

PDRY Chairman Welcomes Proposals

LD071748 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Aden August 7 TASS -- Soviet proposals on the settlement of the Middle East conflict reflect the striving of the USSR for the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. This has been stated by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. He pointed out that Democratic Yemen fully shared and welcomed Soviet initiatives, believing that they are an effective means to establish peace in that region.

A.N. Muhammad said that the stand of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on the Middle East settlement, primarily concerning the Palestinian problem, remained firm and principled. We shall continue to support the Arab people of Palestine who are fighting for the restoration of their inalienable rights, including the right to self-determination and the creation of their own state, he underlined.

The head of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen warned the imperialist forces against the attempts to use the developments in the Red Sea basin as a pretext for interference in the internal affairs of the peoples of that region and for justifying the U.S. military presence.

As is known, explosions took place in the Red Sea area and in the Gulf of Suez in the past several days as a result of which about ten ships were damaged. The U.S. seeks to use the incident for building up its presence in the region.

REPORTAGE ON POLYAKOV VISIT TO LEBANON

For Lebanese reportage on the visit to Beirut by Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Foreign Ministry's Near Eastern Countries Department, including his meeting with Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Karami's statements after this meeting, see the Lebanon section of the 7 August Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT.

COMPARISON OF USTINOV, JORDANIAN COMMANDER TALKS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 7 August in its Second Edition front-pages under the headline "Friendly Talk" a report on the meeting between D. Ustinov and Lieutenant-General ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander of the Armed Forces of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. It has been compared with the Moscow TASS in English version published in the 7 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page H 1, under the headline, "Ustinov Receives Jordan's Armed Forces Commander" revealing the following variations:

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA omits the TASS dateline

In the first paragraph, line three KRASNAYA ZVEZDA substitutes "received 6 August" for "today received"

In the second paragraph, last line, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads: ...the Middle East.

Taking part in the talk were Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; M.A. Sergeychik, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, USSR deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev; R.N. Nishanov Soviet ambassador to Jordan; and Faleh [as published] 'Abd al-Karim at-Tawil, Jordanian ambassador to the USSR. (supplying additional passage).

UGANDA DECLARES U.S. ATTACHE PERSONA NON GRATA

LD072027 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Kampala August 7 TASS -- The Government of the Republic of Uganda has today announced Colonel Baker, the United States military attache to that country, persona non grata.

Simultaneously it suspended the agreement on cooperation between the two countries in the military field, which concerns, in particular, the training of Uganda's military personnel by overseas experts.

The step has been taken by the country's government in connection with the repeated interference of United States officials in Uganda's internal affairs and distortion of facts about the real situation in the country.

ETHIOPIA CREATES CENTRAL PLANNING ORGAN

PM071435 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Report by IZVESTIYA own correspondent Z. Kadymekov: "Ethiopia: Prompted by Experience"]

[Text] Addis Ababa -- The setting up of a National Central Planning Committee has been announced here to replace the Supreme Council To Conduct a National Campaign of Development and Central Planning.

Our experience, the statement by the new committee leadership says, has made it possible to switch to a more efficient, coordinated system of planning. The introduction of central planning will permit exercise of permanent leadership and control over national economic development, create socialist production relations, develop productive forces, and improve the material and cultural standard of the broad masses of the working people.

The chairman of the National Central Planning Committee is Head of State Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The new committee has a multitiered structure, established according to the territorial principle, from regional departments to central apparatus. The planning organs' main task is to elaborate an economic policy based on a comprehensive study of the country's financial, material, and manpower resources.

IZVESTIYA CITED ON IMPERIALISM IN AFRICA

LD072052 Moscow TASS in English 1957 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 7 TASS -- The groundwork is laid, under the pretext of concern with the "effectiveness" of the economy of the newly free states, for a new neocolonialist campaign against the progressive socio-economic transformations in the newly free countries, Anatoliy Gromyko points out today in an article in the newspaper IZVESTIYA headlined "Imperialism's Counterattack."

In a particularly difficult position now, the author points out, are the African countries, which shattered the fetters of colonialism later than the others. Twenty out of the 31 countries of the world, which are rated in the U.N. statistics among the least developed countries, are in Africa. Nearly 80 percent of the population of the continent live in poverty.

There are 70 million jobless in Africa. According to estimates, the population of Africa is to double by the year of 2000, and will be far in excess of 800 million, while the continent will meet only 60 percent of its demand for food. The foreign per capita debt in many African countries is greater than in Asia and Latin America.

All of these hardships, Anatoliy Gromyko stresses, have fallen to the lot of the newly free states of Africa at a time when they are faced with the particularly acute problems of the ways of development and strengthening of national sovereignty. They in the capitalist West have definitely drawn the conclusion that the most "appropriate time" has come for trying to change sharply the independent policy of many African states. The "advice" to the newly free states that they change their policy are complemented with cynical power pressure of the leading imperialist powers and the international financial and crediting institutions under their control.

Imperialist strategy towards the developing countries, the author of the article points out, is no secret for the progressive public; on the one hand the exploitation of material and manpower resources continuing since the colonial times, on the other hand -- the crocodile tears shed over further "impoverishment" and the demand that they give up the idea of building a society free from exploitation.

Open indignation has mounted in the African countries since the campaign for the restoration of the colonial system has been headed by the United States, Anatoliy Gromyko continues. The Reagan administration did not bother to find for itself appropriate expressions like "improvement" or "preventive measures," but bluntly declared through the International Development Agency that aid under the new programme will be rendered to the African countries "which will restructure their economy along the capitalist principles."

The growing pressure of imperialism on the developing countries, the forcing on them not only of economic and political, but also of ideological conditions inevitably results in the awareness in the African countries of an acute need for rallying their own ranks, for organized rebuff to new imperial claims of Washington and its partners on the basis of national and collective self-sufficiency, of progressive reforms in the economic and social fields, Anatoliy Gromyko draws the conclusion.

DEMIRCHYAN-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CONGO

PM070935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Returns"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by K.S. Demirchyan, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, returned to Moscow from Brazzaville on 3 August after taking part in the work of the Third Congolese Labor Party Congress.

60 YEARS OF USSR-MEXICAN RELATIONS PRAISED

PM071024 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Silantyev dispatch: "Decades of Friendship"]

[Excerpt] Mexico City -- The 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Mexico, which was the first country in the Western Hemisphere to take this historic step, falls on 4 August.

Let us recall the abrupt turns in world history and the difficult periods in humanity's life. Both countries participated in World War II as allies. The Soviet Army's glorious victories in the years of the Great Patriotic War provoked in Mexicans a sense of delight and confidence in the triumph of freedom and democracy. Francisco Luna Can, one of the leaders of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party, told me: "Your people survived a terrible war and sincerely want peace. We Mexicans are also peaceful people; we want to end the arms race and the threat of nuclear war."

Both states, despite their different social structures, are making a great contribution to the struggle to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and for general and complete disarmament. This is eloquently borne out by concrete actions in the international arena and many joint political documents signed during talks between the Soviet Union and Mexico.

From the sixties, relations between the two countries started to ascend to a higher level. Visits at the highest level, interparliamentary exchanges, and political consultations became standard practice. Mexican Foreign Minister Antonio Carrillo Flores and, later, Mexican Presidents Luis Echeverria Alvarez and Jose Lopez Portillo visited the Soviet Union. The Soviet-Mexican talks showed that the two countries' positions coincide or are close on the key questions of international life.

The republic's current president, Miguel de la Madrid, stressed that Mexico will continue to strive to deepen and expand the development of Mexican-Soviet relations. "The development of good relations between the 'Third World' countries and the socialist states is conducive to world stability," he said at a press conference replying to a question by an IZVESTIYA correspondent. "Mexico fully supports the idea of East-West talks aimed at removing the threat of war and elaborating effective disarmament measures."

"Our relations with the Soviet Union are developing successfully; they are stable and do not change with the prevailing political winds," Antonio Carrillo Flores, Mexico's former foreign minister and ambassador to the USSR, said. He said that during his stay in the Soviet Union he had become profoundly convinced of Soviet people's love of peace and the fact that the Soviet Union sincerely strives for peace.

NICARAGUAN EFFORTS FOR SUCCESSFUL ELECTION NOTED

Restrictions Lifted

LD070958 Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Managua August 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Gorbunov reports:

The guiding council of the Government of Nicaragua has adopted a decree lifting a number of restrictions imposed by the law on the state of emergency. The objective of the decree is to "improve the electoral process" which is to be consummated with a general election to be held in Nicaragua on November 4 this year.

The Government of Nicaragua, the document says, continues its efforts for peace and democratic development of the republic despite the aggression launched against its people by the Reagan administration. To ensure more fully the rights and liberties of the Nicaraguan people the guiding council of the government has resolved to resume the operation of laws providing for the right to strike action and the right to asylum and cancelled a decree on control over economic information and a number of provisions of the law on the maintenance of order and public security, adopted in 1982. At the same time the government approved reforms on the electoral law. Thus political guarantees for all citizens of the republic are being fully restored.

U.S. Intrigues Thwarted

LD071738 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 7 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyasev writes:

On Monday, the Nicaraguan Government lifted a number of restrictions under the state of emergency law. This important measure is designed to contribute to success of the election campaign, which has started in the country in preparation for the general elections scheduled for November 4.

The preparations for the elections are being held in an extremely complicated situation. The Washington administration is engaged in an undeclared war against Nicaragua and increasingly builds up aggressive actions against that country. The Somocists mercenary gangs systematically launch inroads into Nicaragua's territory, killing and abducting peaceful civilians, launching acts of sabotage against economic objectives. The country is forced to spend on defense needs a considerable part of its manpower and material resources.

Yet, even under these conditions the Sandinist government has not given up further perfection of democratic institutions in the country and the holding of the first ever free elections in the republic. This decision is evidence of the strength of the people's power in Nicaragua, the fidelity of the Sandinistas to their political programme and their confidence of support by the broad masses.

That is precisely why, the White House is leaning over backwards in an attempt to frustrate the elections in Nicaragua or at least hamper their holding as much as possible. The subversive anti-Nicaraguan actions are launched by the Reagan administration both through a further escalation of bandit attacks of the Somocistas, who are on its payroll, and through intensifying the hostile actions by the counter-revolutionary elements in the country.

Acting on Washington's instructions, the right-wing parties put forward a demand for a "dialogue" between the government and the chiefs of the Somocista armed gangs as a prerequisite for their participation in the elections. When the authorities refused to accept that impudent demand they declined to register their candidates.

This act of political impotence of counter-revolutionary groupings isused by the United States for slanderous propaganda attacks against Nicaragua. Washington's organisers of the farce of "elections" in El Salvador and Guatemala, where the population was driven to the polling stations under submachinegun points, and "election canvassing" was done by murderers from the "death squads," are shedding crocodile tears over the "lack of freedom" for the bandits killing Nicaraguan women and children. The White House is out to use these methods in order to prepare the public opinion for a direct U.S. armed intervention against Nicaragua, whose threat is increasingly growing.

The Nicaraguan people answer Washington's intrigues by rallying even closer around their Sandinist government, by their readiness to defend the homeland's independence and its revolutionary gains. Nicaragua is advancing towards the elections with confidence of the justice of its cause.

PALLAYEV, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR ECUADOR

LD071508 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Today a delegation from the Soviet Union headed by Comrade Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for the Republic of Ecuador. It will participate in arrangements connected with the inauguration of Leon Febres Cordero as the country's new president.

PERU GOVERNMENT EXTENDS STATE OF EMERGENCY

LD080606 Moscow TASS in English 0509 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Lima August 8 TASS -- The Government of Peru has extended for 60 days the state of emergency in the country. Constitutional guarantees, too, will be suspended during this period.

HISTORY OF BRATSK BRIBERY CASE REVIEWED

PM071419 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 27 Jul 84 p 2

[Report by special correspondent N. Krivomazov: "Souvenirs To Promote Personal Relations" -- capitalized passages printed on boldface in original]

[Text] Bratsk, Moscow -- For the first time I am flying to Bratsk without particularly wanting to. A cold feeling of bitterness and puzzlement pursues me the whole way. The city of outstanding achievements, the city of my youth and of my friends has always remained close to my heart. In songs or in midnight telephone calls from the banks of the Angara, it has always remained my first love -- "my sunny tent city." I recall infrequent but very meaningful conversations with Ivan Ivanovich Naymushin, the first Bratskgesstroy chief. The "Great Bear of the Siberian Hydroelectric Projects" -- as he was sometimes jokingly called -- once said, as if foreseeing the present events: "We moved mountains and kept our heads clear. There was no time to clutter them up with all sorts of 'rubbish.'"

Out of the blue, I hear...

Bratskgesstroy chief L. Yatsenko has been sentenced to 5 years. His deputy K. Nikolayev has been sentenced to 8 years' deprivation of liberty, V. Vasyayev, chief of the Material and Technical Supplies Administration, to 6 years. Some other leaders have also been convicted.

The essence of the matter was explained at length by former Bratskgesstroy deputy chief K. Nikolayev in his final statement at the trial. Cornered by incontrovertible evidence, he no longer bore any resemblance to the respected leader who did not think twice about flying to the capital for a day just to wish someone a happy birthday, and, demonstrating the expansiveness of his Siberian soul, presenting him with a generous gift in the shape of an imported tape recorder, a portable typewriter, or a pocket calculator which was hard to come by in those days, and at the same time improvising a toast "to friendship" between the ministry leaders and their remote subordinates on the Angara.

He said at the trial:

Bratskgesstroy has had to operate in difficult conditions in recent years, conditions which arose in connection with the substantial above-plan targets imposed on us. The imbalance in the plan, holdups on the railroads, low delivery discipline -- ALL THIS CALLED FOR UNUSUAL, UNCONVENTIONAL METHODS IN RESOLVING PROBLEMS (my emphasis -- N.K.). A policy aimed at establishing personal contacts and relations with staff at central departments and enterprises emerged as a result. Handing out so-called souvenirs to facilitate the resolution of production questions became widespread practice. On the instructions of administration chief Yatsenko, goods sent to Bratsk for production purposes were used to create a pool of the required articles. Hospitality, souvenirs, and presents at the state's expense -- all this led to a free and easy attitude to material values and blunted and blurred the line separating the permissible from the impermissible.

Translated into the dry language of court files, K. Nikolayev's cleverly formulated speech does not look so naive. Administration chief L. Yatsenko and his deputy K. Nikolayev, entering into criminal collusion, systematically abused their official position, and in collusion with other Bratskgesstroy officials disposed of state goods as if they were their own.

The amazing thing is that the bulky criminal case (it runs to 22 volumes) does not include what in my view is the only correct term -- BRIBERY. And that is despite the fact that Militia Lieutenant Colonel Vladimir Innokentyevich Grigoryev, senior investigating officer of the Irkutsk Oblispolkom Internal Affairs Administration, furnished the court with much evidence.

For instance, F. Tretyakov, administrator of affairs at the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, celebrates his 70th birthday and a Japanese radio appears in his apartment. In March 1981 there is another celebration and A. Savostyanov, chief of a USSR Gosplan subsection, receives a Japanese camera worth R350, written off by Nikolayev and Vasyayev as having allegedly been supplied to the Bratskgesstroy photographic service. The document authorizing the transfer of the nameday gift ended up on the desk of Bratskgesstroy chief L. Yatsenko who was quite used to being generous at the state's expense. He himself was not averse to receiving a little gift for his nameday, a rifle worth R600, for instance.

He was a resourceful leader. When there were problems with railroad transport, S. Ratin, first deputy chief of the Ministry of Railways Main Traffic Administration, received a stereo system from Yatsenko. When difficulties arose over cement deliveries and it happened to be the 40th birthday of M. Rubtsova, chief of a section of the USSR Gossnab Main Administration for Supply and Sale of Cement, she was not passed over either.

Did it happen that certain staffers of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification pretended to be embarrassed by the "Bratsk" [pun on "bratskiye" referring to Bratsk and meaning "fraternal"] embraces? In 1980, Nikolayev, during a visit to Moscow, gave V. Panfilov, chief of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification Main Economic Planning Administration, a Japanese pocket calculator. The planner guessed that everything was not aboveboard and asked Nikolayev "to make the gift official through the Administration's channels," but he forgot to check that this was actually done. M. Nechayev, chief of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification Main Material and Technical Supply Administration, on the other hand, having received the pocket calculator tribute from Nikolayev, talked about making the dynamic Siberian gift-bearer his deputy. Thus, essentially, an official position became something that could be bought or sold.

During the court hearings the defendants from Bratsk repeatedly expressed the view that if a leader engages in dubious deals, and butters up people who might be useful in getting a job done, then this does not involve personal greed, and therefore he should not be condemned. So did strengthening personal contacts in fact lead to various problems being resolved more quickly than usual? Alas, it was precisely during those years that things went wrong at Bratskgesstroy. Whereas the administration's work continued to increase in quantity, the quality of the resolution of vital tasks left much to be desired. The results depended largely on those selfsame lovers of stereo music and pocket calculators.

How the Ministry of Power and Electrification dealt with matters on the Angara is illustrated by the following detail: Bratskgesstroy authorized up to 300 trips per year to the capital for its leaders! The men from Siberia "pushed through" issues, many of which were to be resolved by the very people for whom the highly significant "souvenirs" which accompanied the workpapers in the briefcases on business trips were intended. Thus, in February 1981 by agreement between Nikolayev and P. Falaleyev, USSR first deputy minister of power and electrification, the latter was sold a Japanese Sony stereo system for cash. The money was paid into the Bratskgesstroy account under the fictitious name of "Kuzikov." Two months later P. Falaleyev acquired a Sharp stereo radio-cassette recorder from the same source.

The deal was effected under another fictitious name -- "Manyashkin." Evidently, this was done to conceal the fact that a few years earlier P. Falaleyev had already bought a tape recorder and an imported camera here. The deputy minister conveniently forgot that Bratskgesstroy is a construction, and by no means a trade organization.

Another deputy minister, A. Stanislavov, was also interested in a stereo radio-tape recorder and a camera and succumbed to temptation. And so another client -- "Ivanov" -- appeared. And Deputy Minister A. Semenov's official car was fitted with a Japanese-made Sharp radio-cassette recorder through the same "Bratsk channels." It was written off by K. Nikolayev and V. Vasyayev, chief of the Bratskgesstroy Material and Technical Supply Administration, as having been fitted into Vasyayev's official car.

"This did not happen and could not have happened under Naymushin!" Vasyayev, who had worked with the administration's first chief, said at the trial. The "Great Bear of the Siberian Hydroelectric Projects" preferred to present the country with souvenirs in the shape of the planet's biggest hydroelectric stations, plants, and new cities. He did not judge people according to the value of surreptitiously presented "gifts."

The trial in Bratsk is not the only reason for writing this postscript to the sentence. The investigation stopped criminal proceedings against those who accepted the expensive gifts, because of "insufficient evidence." However, besides the criminal aspect of the matter there is also the moral responsibility of people in official positions which the party organizations of the relevant ministries and departments have a right to exact. The court for some reason failed to pass judgement on those who "took." Only those who "gave" were condemned; but after all, things can only be "given" to those who "take."

Yes, I flew to Bratsk with gloomy thoughts. Court cases are no joy for anybody. But I departed with quite different feelings. Since I had last seen it, the city had expanded and grown noticeably more beautiful. The Metal Workers' Cultural Center, perhaps the best in East Siberia, and a covered market had been built, and trolley bus lines had extended to new housing areas...

I could not find many of my friends at their old addresses. I had to use the services of the information office.

Sitting in the new three-room apartment of my old neighbor from across the landing, crane operator Petr Starodubtsev, I listened with him to his wife Faina's latest school news, and together we took pleasure at the successes of their growing sons, themselves natives of Bratsk. Our friends, the Karachayevs, had bought a car. Oleg Bobryakov has been made head of the city's consumer services, he has taken matters in hand energetically and has to be addressed by his name and patronymic now. One of the first Komsomol organizers in Bratsk, Yevgeniy Vereshchagin, on learning why I had come, told me firmly as we were parting:

"There is no need to be afraid to sweep the dirt out of our house. It only makes the house cleaner and brighter. Bratsk is our house and we want it to be as clean as when we first planned it."

SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSION DISCUSSES YOUTH AFFAIRS

PM071121 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 84 p 1

[TASS report: "At the Standing Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers: Concern for the Young Generation"]

[Text] Questions of further improving educational work with young people and of involving them actively in economic and cultural building were discussed at a joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities standing commissions on youth affairs in Moscow 2 August.

The report of the deputies' joint preparatory commission and deputies' speeches noted that the Communist Party and the Soviet state have been paying unremitting attention to questions of educating the rising generation, increasing young people's role in economic and cultural development and all spheres of public life, and creating the conditions for their harmonious development. The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Increasing Its Role in the Communist Education of Young People," and speeches by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, view the further improvement of young people's education as a most important party, state, and nationwide cause.

The process of socialist building creates the necessary preconditions for molding an industrious, socially active young generation committed to Communist ideals. Millions of young men and women enter industry in the Soviet Union every year. Young people are currently helping to open up the major oil and gas region of Western Siberia, to build the Baykal-Amur Railroad and the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, and to transform the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone. Shock Communist construction projects symbolize Soviet youth's labor enthusiasm.

Student construction detachments, that effective form of labor preparation for young people which brings them out of the classroom into direct participation in the solution of national economic tasks, have become widespread in recent years. Each summer over 800,000 people work in them and do a large amount of construction and other work.

The country is now implementing the general educational and vocational school reform which sets out a scientifically validated concept of young people's training, education, and preparation for work under present-day conditions and outlines the party's strategic policy in the public education sphere. The reform aims to fundamentally improve the labor education and vocational guidance of schoolchildren by combining education with productive labor.

While implementing the party's guidelines, many soviets have built up considerable experience of fruitful work with young people, of enlisting them in economic and sociocultural building, and of increasing their social activeness. Soviets in Moscow, Leningrad, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Georgia, Estonia, Altay Kray, and Sverdlovsk, Tumen, and other oblasts have been working fruitfully in this sphere. Sessions and meetings of ispolkoms and standing commissions in those places regularly examine topical questions affecting young people's work, daily life, and leisure, the strengthening of labor discipline, the involvement of young people, kolkhoz members, and young specialists in socialist competition, the raising of their general educational standard, and their professional development. Reports are heard from enterprises and organizations located on the soviets' territory regarding the observance of the law as it affects young people's interests.

Purposeful work is being conducted with young deputies. Soviets in a number of republics and oblasts are cooperating on a broad scale with the Komsomol, trade unions, and other public organizations in work with young people.

At the same time, the commissions' session noted that soviets are still not doing this work creatively and effectively everywhere and are failing to use all their potential and authority. Considerable reserves exist in ensuring the comprehensive solution of questions of young people's education, training, work, daily life, leisure, and health care. Young people must be involved on a broader scale in the management of state affairs, the level of their social activeness must be raised, and they must be solved in protecting law and order. The experience of soviet, youth, and other organizations in holding various events to mark the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War should be discussed and approved in the interests of the military-patriotic education of young men and women.

The standing commissions formulated and adopted appropriate recommendations aimed at further improving work with young people by soviets and their executive organs.

Participating in the commissions' work were V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, A.U. Salimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, and T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

RYZHKOV PRESENTS LABOR RED BANNER TO ULAN-UDE

PM071306 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "For Labor and Military Valor"]

[Text] Ulan-Ude, 3 Aug -- Ulan-Ude has been awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner for the great services rendered by the city's working people to the revolutionary movement, their contribution to the struggle against the German fascist occupiers during the Great Patriotic War, and their successes in economic and cultural building.

A festive session of the gorkom and the city soviet, jointly with representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations, was held here today to mark the presentation of the lofty award.

An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko was enthusiastically elected.

Warmly welcomed by those assembled, N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the session. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, he cordially congratulated the city's inhabitants on the award. He conveyed to the participants in the festive session and all working people in Soviet Buryatia congratulations and best wishes from K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The presentation of the order to Ulan-Ude, the speaker said, is taking place at a memorable time.

The CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums, have confirmed the continuity of the party's political course, provided an accurate and clear program for resolving the immediate and long-term tasks of improving the society of mature socialism.

The Soviet people unanimously and ardently support the party's Leninist domestic and foreign policy. This is confirmed daily by the shock labor and creative initiative of the working masses and their desire to implement the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

Our party and country are entering the period of immediate preparations for the next, the 27th CPSU Congress, in an atmosphere of enormous political and labor enthusiasm. Work is in progress on the new edition of the Party Program and the basic guidelines for the country's long-term economic and social development.

A remarkable date -- the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War -- is approaching. The CPSU Central Committee resolution on the 40th anniversary of the victory was welcomed with profound satisfaction in our country.

Buryatia recently celebrated the 325th anniversary of voluntary incorporation into the Russian state, N.I. Ryzhkov went on. Buryatia's people, together with their Russian brothers, have traversed the complex historical path of liberation from centuries-old bondage, lack of rights, and oppression.

The sparks of enlightenment and free thinking, which flickered in the Transbaykal region with the appearance there of exiled Decembrists Aleksandr Muravyev and Nikolay and Mikhail Bestuzhev, flared up at the start of this century into the all-victorious flame of Marxist-Leninist ideas and the rapid growth of revolutionary feelings.

Buryatia's first revolutionaries -- Ts. Ranzhurov, G. Danchinov, M. Aprelkov, and others -- became reliable fellow-fighters of the Leninist Bolsheviks. M.V. Frunze, eminent figure of the Bolshevik Party, played a large role in boosting the revolutionary movement in the Transbaykal region. Wholehearted fighters for the people's cause were tempered in class battles.

The new, happy and radiant history of the ancient region began following the civil war. Buryatia's working people are justly proud of the fact that the great Lenin was there at the inception of their republic's statehood.

During the Great Patroitic War Buryatia's sons and daughters, like all our people, manifested utmost patriotism and adamant desire for victory, made their contribution to the routing of the German fascist occupiers, and were in the ranks of the heroic defenders of Brest, Moscow, Leningrad, and Stalingrad and the liberators of Belorussia and the Ukraine. About 40,000 servicemen from Buryatia were decorated with combat orders and medals and 35 were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

Today the republic's industry is an organic and highly developed part of the country's uniform national economic complex, closely linked with its other regions. Buryatia makes a worthy contribution to the implementation of the USSR Food Program.

The autonomous republic's spiritual life has flourished in fraternal community with Russian culture and the culture of the Soviet Union's other nationalities and ethnic groups; it has become richer and more colorful.

While giving due credit to all achievements, N.I. Ryzhkov stressed, the Communists and all Soviet people, following V.I. Lenin's behests, have always deemed it necessary to focus their attention on what still remains to be done. Discipline, organization, a mood of businesslike efficiency, initiative, and creative pursuit -- these are the factors of our plans' successful fulfillment and overfulfillment.

The concern for man with his growing material and cultural requirements is the main guideline in elaborating current and long-term plans for the country's economic and social development. What we have to do is raise the people's prosperity to a qualitatively new level and improve the Soviet people's entire range of living conditions.

The preferential development of machine building, the renovation of existing fixed production capital, and the improvement of capital construction must become important factors for accelerating scientific and technical progress. And we must, of course, create the kind of economic conditions under which the labor collectives strive for everything progressive.

Special concern must be shown for better utilization of the country's accumulated production potential. After all, just a 1-percent increase in the return on capital makes a R5 billion additional increase in national income possible. We are well aware of the ways to improve the return on capital. They include the fuller utilization of equipment, increase of the shift index, and improvement of the technical and organizational standard at work places.

Work is presently nearing completion on the elaboration of a comprehensive program for the development of consumer goods production and a system for services to the population, whose implementation is scheduled to take place during the 12th 5-Year Plan and in the longer term. The program will encompass the entire range of measures necessary to satisfy the Soviet people's naturally growing requirements. The aim of the future program is to fully satisfy the population's effective demand for goods and services and bring their consumption substantially closer to scientifically substantiated norms.

It is gratifying to note, the speaker said, that Ulan-Ude's working people, under the leadership of the Buryat Oblast and city party organizations, are making a worthy contribution to the implementation of our plans. Nevertheless, the city still has vast reserves for improving its work. The city's Communists and working people must do everything within their power to utilize these reserves and to fulfill and overfulfill the plans everywhere and in all respects.

At present, the oblast party organization, the republican Council of Ministers, and the enterprises in all sectors are working on defining the prospects of their development during the 12th 5-Year Plan. It must be noted that this work started in good time everywhere and has become a matter for the whole people in the full sense of the word, a vivid manifestation of the working people's participation in production management. The republic's future and the extent of its contribution to the unified national economic complex will depend on the depth to which the issues are elaborated and persistence in the quest for effective ways to develop the republic's economy.

As far as Buryatia is concerned, these prospects are largely linked to the completion of the building of the Baykal-Amur Railroad and to the economic opening up of natural assets in the republic's north. It is already necessary to start thinking about intensive prospecting, determining the priority guidelines for economic exploitation, and creating the appropriate infrastructure.

In particular, bearing in mind the zone's prospects, concern must be shown for a reliable local food base. Opportunities do exist for developing livestock breeding and vegetable growing in the rayons adjacent to the route.

The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee went on to dwell on questions of the CPSU's and the Soviet state's foreign policy.

N.I. Ryzhkov read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding the Order of the Labor Red Banner to Ulan-Ude and, to the accompaniment of applause from the participants in the session, attached the award to the city's banner.

The session was addressed by V.S. Timashov, first secretary of the Ulan-Ude Gorkom; V.A. Popov, metal workers' team leader at the locomotive and railroad car repair plant; V.Ts. Naydakov, director of the Institute of Social Sciences under the Buryat branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Section; N.A. Protopopova, worker at the fine cloth combine; Lieutenant General V.M. Lomov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Order of Lenin Transbaykal Military District Political Directorate; B.A. Ochirova, Lenin scholarship student at the East Siberian Technological Institute; A.M. Belyakov, first secretary of the Buryat Obkom; and others.

A greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko was adopted with enthusiasm.

PUBLICATION OF GRISHIN'S SPEECHES, ARTICLES

LD071351 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] "Questions of Party Organizational and Ideological Work" ["Voprosy Partiynno-Organizatsionnoy i Ideologcheskoy Raboty"] is the title of a book containing selected speeches and articles from the period after the 26th CPSU Congress by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. A central place in the book is devoted to elucidation of the CPSU's guiding and directing role, its domestic and foreign policy, and the activity of the Moscow City party organization in the main problems of party organizational work. There is also broad elucidation of questions of ideological and political education work in light of decisions by the 26th party congress and the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The book has been published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

SHAMYAKIN'S NEW NOVEL RECALLS 1918 INFIGHTING

PM071502 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 8 Aug 84 p 4

[V. Kovalenko book review: "Petrograd-Brest, 1918. Remarks on Ivan Shamyakin's New Novel"]

[Text] Minsk -- Man in revolution is not a new subject in Ivan Shamyakin's work. It has already been developed in his short story "Bread" ["Khled"], the novellas "First General" ["Pervyy General"] and "Armored Train 'Comrade Lenin'" ["Bronepoyezd 'Tovarishch Lenin'"], and the cinema novella "The Special Train Has Passed" ["Eshelon Proshel"]. His new novel "Petrograd-Brest" (Footnote) (Ivan Shamyakin: "Petrograd-Brest," historical novel translated from Belorussian, MOLODAYA GVARDIYA, Nos 4-6, 1984) also covers events of that time period; the action taking place during the first few months of the revolution.

The novel is based on solid documentary material. Like I. Shamyakin's previous works on this subject, it possesses an overt literary approach and recreates the period according to the laws of belletristic creativity. The novel's main characteristic, however, is historical reality, which also determines its internal structural complexion. The action takes place within the sphere of acute political passions, struggle between thoughts and concepts, and confrontation between the spiritual interests and moral principles of famous political figures.

The novel conveys the historical truth about the time when V.I. Lenin bore on his shoulders the gigantic burden of responsibility for saving the revolution, when he was forced to make unbelievable efforts to convince many party comrades that political maneuvering pursuing the immediate conclusion of an unequal peace with the Germans was the correct defense and salvation of the revolution.

The situation developed dramatically because the "left" Communists, not to mention the leftist Socialist Revolutionaries within the Soviet Government in 1918, opposed with all their strength Lenin's desire to extricate the young land of the soviets from the imperialists' assault, proposed different means and methods for resisting the Kaiser's conquerors, and called for partisan warfare against the occupiers instead of concluding peace with them. Lenin perceived the only correct way out: "We cannot treat seriously the leftists' squawks that, as they claim, a proletarian government cannot have any contacts with the bourgeoisie. Nonsense! Living on the same planet, we are forced to coexist, comrade "Leftists!'"

The meaning and ideological essence of the link between historical facts and their present-day interpretation are determined primarily by the lasting significance for the country's fate of Lenin's genius, by the very character of the great leader, who was able to discover the proper way out of the most difficult situation in the interests of the revolution.

The writer has based V.I. Lenin's image on undisputable documentary material. He often quotes the leader's statements and reveals his thoughts, culling them from his speeches and articles, and yet in I. Shamyakin's novel they not only have life as quotations, but are organically interwoven into the fabric of the story-telling, thus conveying the tense pace of the time when Lenin's ideological and political concepts were the most correct and historically justified.

Merciless analysis of reality based on profound knowledge of the laws of class struggle -- this was the slogan and practice of the great leader. It was this bold and exhaustive realism of Lenin the politician, Lenin the leader, and Lenin the man, which frightened many young Communists who had mastered Marxism from books and were enchanted with revolutionary phraseology. Trotskiy often jointed in with them and guided their activities.

Trotskiy, as depicted in the novel "Petrograd-Brest," is Lenin's complete opposite. Trotskiy was not indifferent to his own popularity, sunk to petty political scheming to the detriment of the revolution's interests, and essentially waged a secret war against it. It was his double-dealing actions that led to the breakdown of the armistice with the Germans. Taking advantage of that, they approached Petrograd, thus threatening, as Lenin had foreseen, the very existence of Soviet power. Even at the moment when the proletarian revolution was in deadly danger Lenin, notwithstanding all his resolve and rigorous purposefulness, adhered to the most democratic methods. He acted exclusively by persuasion, tirelessly explaining his position and believing that party comrades would ultimately understand him. In numerous speeches, articles, notes, and memorandums he strove to drive home his ideas by the arguments of reason, refusing to use his personal authority as leader of the party and the state and setting store in the collective analysis of current complex events. It is true that once, at the most critical moment, Lenin did allow himself to present an ultimatum to the comrades who refused to support the idea of peace with the Germans by threatening to resign.

He did not demand the resignation of those who disagreed with his opinion, but announced the possibility of his own departure. How simply and organically Lenin's character combines the perspicacity of the politician, the democratic nature of the leader, and the beautiful naturalness of the man! Sincere personal selflessness and unselfish devotion to the cause -- this was the lofty morality of the socialist revolution itself and of its eminent figures.

The idea that the solution of the most complex problems of the young republic's life and the style of state leadership must be dominated by real, unostentatious, and socialist democracy -- which was inherent in V.I. Lenin's activity -- is one of the basic thoughts running through the novel "Petrograd-Brest." And the writer deserves credit for having managed to raise this thought to the level of a lofty political message.

The appearance of I. Shamyakin's novel "Petrograd-Brest" is also interesting because it presages the emergence and enrichment of the political novel in Belorussian prose.

CHERNENKO SENDS SIGNED PICTURE TO PENZA MUSEUM

PM071517 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 3 August in its Second Edition front-pages a 750-word TASS correspondent I. Bodrov article entitled "Loyalty to Traditions." The article, datelined Penza, 2 August, marks the opening of a "museum of revolutionary, combat, and labor glory" at the "Zavodimeni M.V. Frunze" production association. The report notes that "at the request of the association's collective, K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, sent a signed picture of himself to the museum." The report notes that "after the Great Patriotic War, Konstantin Ustinovich was secretary of the Penza Obkom and often met workers from the plant." The report ends by noting that the "participants in a rally" marking the opening of the museum "assured the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade K.U. Chernenko that they will make a worthy contribution, by their selfless labor, to fulfilling the 11th 5-Year Plan targets."

ALIYEV, GORBACHEV SIGN COMPOSER'S OBITUARY

PM071417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 84 First Edition p 6

[Obituary of N.Z. Tagizade-Gadzhibekov]

[Excerpts] Soviet music has suffered a grievous loss. The outstanding Soviet composer and conductor Niyazi Zulfugarovich Tagizade-Gadzhibekov (Niyazi), hero of socialist labor, USSR people's artist and USSR and Azerbaijan SSR State Prize winner, has died in his 72d year.

G.A. Aliyev, MS. Gorbachev, P.N. Demichev, M.V. Zimyanin, B.I. Stukalin, V.F. Shauro, S.G. Lapin, F.T. Yermash, T.N. Khrennikov, K.M. Bagirov, K.A. Khalilov, G.N. Seidov, V.N. Konovalov, R.E. Mekhtiyev, G.G. Almaszade, Yu.Ya. Barabash, R.M. Beybutov, R.S. Gadzhiyev, V.B. Dubarova, M.A. Ibragimov, G.A. Ivanov, D.B. Kabalevskiy, D.G. Kitayenko, A.D. Melikov, Ye.A. Mravinskiy, M.V. Pashkov, G.N. Rozhdestvenskiy, Ye.F. Svetlanov, Yu.Kh. Temirkanov, Z.P. Tumanova, V.I. Fedoseyev, R.K. Shchedrin

UKRAINE HOUSING CONSTRUCTION SHORTCOMINGS NOTED

LD071802 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] The IZVESTIYA correspondent in Kiev reports that the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has examined the state of cooperative housing construction in the republic.

It seems that not so long ago there was no problem in joining a housing construction cooperative in the Ukrainian capital. Now, however, there is a waiting list of about 30,000 familes. These cooperatives build a considerable amount of housing, accounting for one-quarter of all the apartments in the city. It was noted that the time taken to build cooperative houses is often greater than the standard set. The construction of houses is irregular, and the quality of construction and assembly is sometimes low. Not everything has been sorted out regarding the allocation of land for the construction of housing and the procedure for joining cooperatives. The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted a decision in which it demanded that the executive committees of local soviets in the republic and construction ministries and departments eliminate the shortcomings noted at the session as quickly as possible.

PRAVDA ON ILLICIT DACHA BUILDING IN LATVIA

PM071519 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 August in its First Edition publishes on page 3 a 1,200-word undated report by S. Troitskiy under the heading "Dacha Residents; From USSR People's Control Committee Session" giving an account of how a session of the USSR People's Control Committee examined instances of the building of privately owned houses by P. Gerashchenkov, director of the Latvian SSR Ministry of Construction Promkomplekt Spetsdetal Plant, and V. Shchepetilnikov, director of the Promkomplekt Trust. Although the Spetsdetal Plant was being badly run, Troiskiy says, "Instead of engaging in improving production and bringing order to accounting, using, and safeguarding state property, some leaders of the plant, trust, and republican Ministry of Construction acquired plots of horticultural land in Riga and its suburbs. They launched the wide-scale installation of private dachas using materials and structures illegally acquired at the ministry's enterprises and organizations and using state transport, earth-moving, and hoisting machinery and mechanisms to the detriment of production."

Higher-ranking leaders were aware of these machinations, Troitskiy claims, since the Latvian Deputy Minister of Construction A. Krols and I. Skrastinysh, secretary of the republican Trade Union Committee, illicitly received materials from the Spetsdetal Plant. Despite its precarious economic position, Spetsdetal "was presented with awards of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers and the republican Trade Unions Council and a first prize in the form of money in the first quarter of this year."

The People's Control Committee, Troitskiy reports, "made full use of the rights given it by the law and dismissed P. Gerashchenkov and V. Shchepetilnikov from their posts. N. Kaftaylov, Latvian SSR minister of construction, was severely reprimanded."

"The materials of the check," the report states, "have been passed on to the USSR prosecutor's office to initiate criminal proceedings against the culprits."

CONSTRUCTION OFFICIAL ON KODAR TUNNEL SITUATION

PM071109 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 84 p 1

[Interview with Yu.A. Koshelev, chief of the USSR Ministry of Transport Construction Main Administration for the Construction of Tunnels and Subways, by own correspondent S. Stepenkov under the "BAM" rubric: "Without Interruptions at the Work Face" -- first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] Kodar settlement, the Chitinskiy section of the Baykal-Amur Railroad [BAM] -- Less than 100 km remain before the tracks of BAM join. It is a busy time on the route. The tracklayers are speeding toward one another. Aleksandr Bondar's team, having completed the Vitim section, has gotten all the way to Kuanda station -- where it is planned to lay the "silver" link on Construction Worker's Day. Ivan Varshavskiy's team -- working from the east -- is also tracklaying at an intense pace. The tracklayers, having enlisted the support of bridge builders, machine operators, explosives workers, and drivers, have resolved to get their tracklaying machine to the settlement of Syulban, where the members of the 19th Komsomol Congress detachment live and work, ahead of schedule.

The Kodar tunnel is the busiest point on the Chitinskiy section of BAM. A little over 200 meters remain for the tunnelers to drill through before they link up. But this is proving to be no easy matter. A group of specialists from the USSR Ministry of Transport Construction Main Administration for the Construction of Tunnels and Subways is now working on the construction. Our own correspondent S. Stepenkov asked Main Administration Chief Yu.A. Koshelev to comment on the progress of work on this section, which is one of the most important on BAM.

[Koshelev] The drilling of the Kodar tunnel is being carried out in particularly difficult geological conditions. Permafrost, collapses, and unstable ground constantly accompany the tunnelers. It is, therefore, very difficult to forecast the geological situation. The traditional ways of exploratory drilling do not help either. Many of the phenomena occurring in the drilling work have not previously been encountered in tunnel construction practice. I am particularly thinking of the rapidity with which the ground thaws, its loss of stability, and the development of great rock pressure related to this. These circumstances have led during the final drilling stage to collapses of rock immediately in front of the work face.

What sort of task now confronts the tunnelers? Above all, the task of drilling through the collapse zones at top speed. The rapid drilling of the remaining meters of the tunnel is the task for August, and extensive preparations for this are under way. And then in September we will be able to carry out the linkup and let the tracklayer in. Thus, there is no time to spare, and the tunnelers are fully aware of this.

The difficulties that have arisen in the Kodar tunnel at first brought a considerable amount of criticism of the collective of the No 12 tunnel detachment, which KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA wrote about recently. Specialists from the Main Administration for the Construction of Tunnels and Subways have carried out a careful analysis of the detachment's work. It turns out that the detachment, working in conditions of rapid and unpredictable change, has not been falling down on the job. Decisions fully meeting tunnel construction requirements are being taken and implemented promptly.

I should particularly like to note the selfless work of the teams of Gennadiy Kuznetsov and Vasiliy Bezridniy, which are drilling from the east and west portals respectively, and the engineers and technicians working on the spot. The team contract and other modern methods of labor and management organization are being widely used here.

The building of a permanent lining is being carried out in the tunnel as work on the leading faces progresses. Strict daily and weekly scheduling and shift-by-shift summation of results have been introduced in the Kodar tunnel.

Drilling has now begun at the east portal following the pumping of a sand and cement slurry into the rock collapse zone. The first 30 meters of the zone have been drilled through. This is an important event for the following reason: The pumping of slurry into spaces formed by rock collapses had previously been used in tunnel building, but not on such a scale or in such unusual conditions. More than 10,000 cubic meters of slurry have been pumped from the surface to a great depth. This very complex operation has been carried out efficiently.

There is the same problem of rock thawing and cave-ins at the west portal. For safety reasons it has been decided to temporarily halt the drilling. More than 80 running meters of lining have already been installed in the most dangerous area. The concrete will go right up to the face. Drilling work will recommence once this has been done. Some 1,330 meters of tunnel in all have already been concreted. A further 610 difficult meters remain.

The Kodar tunnel has posed many problems. It has become a testing ground for construction workers, planners, and scientists. It is very important that the lessons of the Kodar tunnel should not be forgotten. The valuable experience gained here must be the object of careful study.

USE OF LATEST TECHNIQUES BOOSTS SHIPYARD OUTPUT

LD071821 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 7 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has approved the initiative by Leningrad enterprises to boost the economy on the basis of speeding up scientific-technical progress.

Over the 7 months of this year the collective at the Zhdanov Shipyard has turned out overplan output to the tune of hundreds of thousands of rubles. Every new vessel is handed over considerably ahead of schedule. To a large extent this results from the introduction of everything that is new and frontranking. Here, as at other Leningrad enterprises, a complex of measures is being implemented for the accelerated introduction into the production process of the best achievements of scientific-technical progress. These measures make up the territorial program to boost, by branches of industry, the economy of Leningrad and its oblast. The shipbuilders set great store by the technical reequipment of their industry and the use of new forms of organizing labor.

[Video shows indoor shot of overhead gantry with cutting torch moving across sheets of metal, then cuts to computer control room, with closeups of printouts of drawings] For instance, this installation for plasma cutting of metal, Kristall, is the first in the country to be working without an operator. Controlled by an electronic computer, it has become a part of the flexible automated production process which has been instituted at the enterprise.

The yard is also the first in the industry to have instituted an automated design system. Before, the process of preparing and then manufacturing items was in two stages. Now, this system has combined the processes of designing and technical manufacture into a unified whole. What does this give the shipyard? [video cuts to correspondent's interview with Vasko, head of the technical preparation department, identified by caption, standing in computer control room]

[Vasko] Already today the introduction of the elements of flexible automated production at the yard enables us to reduce the time it takes to build vessels by 6 to 8 months, by reducing the period needed for technical preparation. We are now able to make any rapid, on-the-spot changes needed by designers, whether these are in drawings, construction, or details. So the very work done by our engineering and technical staff has become more creative; it has changed radically.

DISSATISFACTION EXPRESSED OVER YAMBURG PROGRESS

LD071818 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] As has already been reported, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on measures to guarantee the commissioning of the Yamburg gas condensate deposit in Tyumen Oblast. The accelerated development of this deposit is envisaged. Listen now to a report from Yamburg by our correspondent Mikhail Kollegov:

First of all, let me remind you that Yamburg lies just over 200 km northeast of the famous Urengoy. It is in the polar region and the average annual air temperature here is around 10 degrees below freezing. The (?icy) breath of the Arctic can be felt here right up until June. This peculiarity alone poses problems. There are also quite a few complex questions raised about resolving transport, power engineering and many other tasks. Here is what Yuriy Ivanovich Toptev, chief engineer with the All-Union Tyumengazprom Industrial Association, has to say:

[Begin Toptev recording] Well, if it is the state of affairs we are talking about, then we gas men are a bit dissatisfied with the progress of work going on here today at the Yamburg deposit. Of the volume of work planned for the current year, so far the Mintransstroy and Minneftegazstroy organizations have only fulfilled 50 percent of the volume for the first half year. Consequently, the work will have to be accelerated. We are concentrating our efforts and are pushing ahead full steam with drilling work. Steps are being taken to speed up the construction of housing and social, cultural, and everyday amenities.

The role of Yamburg is very great. In the 12th 5-Year Plan, the Yamburg deposit will determine the entire basic gas extraction for the USSR and increase it.

The decision adopted is a very important one. It will undoubtedly accelerate work because the tasks for all branches in building this, the world's second largest giant for gas production, are defined. And people are confident that the deposit will start producing gas in time for the national economy. (?Tyumen) gas men and builders [words indistinct] and always cope with their tasks. [end recording]

DEPUTY GEOLOGY MINISTER ON ENERGY RESERVES

LD072147 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 7 August in its Vremya newscast carries a T. Komarova video report on the geological congress currently underway in Moscow. She introduces her report by saying that today is energy day and scientists from all over the world are discussing oil, gas, coal, and other reserves. Video shows audience in congress hall listening and taking notes. Komarova then introduces a video report from Tyumen by an unidentified correspondent. The correspondent notes that in the south of Urengoy geologists have discovered additional reserves of valuable hydrocarbon material and that a group of young deposits of the Krasnoleninskiy anticline are being worked. The center of this promising new area is said to be the future town of Nyagyn. The video shows pipes of plant, workers, and apartment buildings under construction.

Komarova returns with an interview with R.S. Sumbatov, deputy minister of geology. The two are seated at a table:

[Komarova] "In the forecasts for the future some frightening figures are appearing; reserves are falling all the time and the years of complete exhaustion are getting closer all the time. Is this so, and if it is, what is to be done?"

[Sumbatov] "Certain experts consider, are making very optimistic forecasts, reckon that it is still possible to discover in the world deposits equal and reserves as great as have been discovered in all the years in which mankind has been extracting oil. Other experts are more cautious in their calculations. They take into account such factors as the economy, difficulties -- but I think that however paradoxical it may be, both are right, because scientific-technical progress is making it possible for us to get oil where, say 10 years ago, or even today, we cannot imagine how it is possible to get it: the great depths of the sea, say 2,000 meters deep and even more, in certain inaccessible regions. Many new points will come up, but perhaps it should be said that today we are discussing not only questions of oil and gas, but also questions of coal, shale fuel, bituminous sands and, as we call them, unconventional sources, such as thermal waters."

COMPLETION OF SURGUT-POLOTSK PIPELINE REPORTED

LD071423 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 7 Aug 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] Construction of the transcontinental Surgut-Polotsk oil pipeline is completely finished. The released line brigades have now launched work on the next oil mainline, Kholmogoriy-Klin. Its length is 2,500 km.

NATIONWIDE GRAIN PROCUREMENT PROGRESS REPORTED

LD071314 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Report by commentator Semen Astakhov]

[Text] The country's agricultural workers are now at their busiest. The harvest has spread over nearly the entire European part of the country. The first combines have gone out into the fields of Altay Kray and Kustanay Oblast. In order to tell you how the struggle for grain is proceeding, I will use figures supplied by the USSR Ministry of Procurement.

Grain procurements have been excellently organized in Azerbaijan. Many farms there are already selling the state grain over and above the plan. In the last 5 days, the rate of grain delivery to the reception points has been sharply increased by the agricultural workers of Moldavia, Belorussia, Latvia and Lithuania, but of course most grain is coming in from the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Russian Federation, especially those in Kuban and Stavropol Kray.

It is also important to note the high quality of the grain. This, indeed, applies to the whole country, which is very important. The procurement of, say, 1 million metric tons of strong wheat is equivalent to adding about 5 million metric tons of ordinary, basic quality, wheat. As you know, comrades, strong wheat is that which has a high gluten content, that is, protein. Such wheat is used to strengthen the baking qualities of the grain grown in the more northerly areas. Let me immediately add that so-called valuable wheat [tsennaya pshchenitsa] contains less gluten than strong wheat; however, it does produce very tasty bread. So 90 percent of all procured Kuban wheat belongs to strong and valuable strains, and the quality of Stavropol grain is even higher. On the Don for the first time, strong and valuable strains account for more than 80 percent of all wheat procured.

In the last few days, the rate of grain procurements in the Bashkir and Tatar ASSR's has increased sharply. The agricultural workers of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR are capable of making no mean contribution to state grain resources. In many oblasts, however -- in Tula, Gorkiy, and Orel Oblasts as well as in Mordovia and Chuvashia -- the rate of grain procurement is still not high enough. This also applies to the Central-Chernozem Zone.

In the Ukraine, the quality of the wheat is much higher than in previous years. Many farms in Odessa, Zaoporozhye, Kiev, and other oblasts are carrying out grain procurement in an organized way and are striving not merely to fulfill the plan, but to compensate for the harvest shortfalls of previous years. However, in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, the leaders of a number of farms have organized this important work in a precise way. There is much grain on the threshing-floors, but the flow of grain to the stores is falling.

Grain is reaching the elevators of Kazakhstan. Here, too, the grain is of a high quality, except in Uralsk Oblast, where the requirements made of agricultural equipment used in wheat cultivation have been lowered and where the agricultural workers are receiving poor assistance from the phenologists and entomologists, who are not giving warnings in good time about the need to combat diseases and pests.

'CARRIER ROCKETS' TO BE LAUNCHED INTO PACIFIC

LD061038 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0935 GMT 6 Aug 84

["TASS Announcement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Aug (TASS) -- From 8-18 August carrier-rockets will be launched from the Soviet Union into a circular area of the Pacific with a radius of 150 nautical miles, having a center whose coordinates are latitude 18 degrees 01 minutes north and longitude 179 degrees 37 minutes west.

TASS has been authorized to state that, in order to ensure safety, the USSR Government requests the governments of other states using sea and air routes in the Pacific Ocean to instruct the appropriate bodies not to permit marine vessels and aircraft to enter this area and the airspace above it daily from 0600-1900 local time.

NEW SATELLITE COSMOS 1583 LAUNCHED 8 AUG

LD080626 Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 8 TASS -- Another artificial satellite of the earth in the Cosmos series, the Cosmos 1588, was launched in the Soviet Union today.

The satellite carries scientific instrumentation intended to carry on the exploration of outer space.

The satellite was put into an orbit with the following parameters: initial orbital period -- 93.3 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface (in apogee) -- 457 kilometres, the minimum distance from the earth's surface (in perigee) -- 438 km, and orbital inclination -- 65 degrees.

Apart from the scientific instrumentation, the satellite has on board a radio system for the precision measurement of orbit elements and a radiotelemetric system to transmit back to earth data on the operation of instruments and scientific apparatus.

The on-board apparatus is functioning normally. The coordination computing centre is processing the incoming information.

BRIEFS

MARITIME SATELLITE TELEPHONE LINKS -- Reliable telephone links have been established in Odessa with vessels which are now at various points in the Indian and Atlantic Ocean during the working trials of the international marine satellite communications station. The country's first center for super-distant telephone links works on unique home-made equipment. Its cup-shaped antennas are trained at stationary satellites of the earth. The main advantages of the communication line Odessa-space-ocean come from the fact that telephone conversations can be established over any distance in the shortest possible time. [Text] [Kaliningrad Maritime Press Service in Russian 1530 GMT 2 Aug LD]

USSR MILITARY JOURNALISTS CONFERENCE HELD

PM071521 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Aug 84 Second Edition p 5

["Our correspondent" report: "Military Journalists' Conference"]

[Text] A conference of leaders of military central press organs has been held at the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. It heard reports by Colonel P. Altunin, chief editor of the journal TYL I SNABZHENIYE SOVETSKIKH VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, and Colonel A. Koval, chief editor of the journal ZNAMENOSETS, on enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of articles published by military press in light of the demands of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries. The following took part in discussion of the reports: Major General I. Skorodumov, chief editor of the journal VOYENNYY VESTNIK; Colonel O. Nazarov, chief editor of the jounal AVIATSIYA I KOSMONAVTIKA; and Colonel A. Solvyev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate Press Department.

Lieutenant General B. Utkin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, addressed the conference. He dwelt in detail on specific tasks of further enhancing the effectiveness of articles in military newspapers and journals on questions of increasing vigilance and combat readiness, propagandizing advanced experience, strengthening military discipline, organization, and order, and preparing for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

IZVESTIYA CITES SED JOURNAL ON SOVIET WW II ROLE

PM071041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The Soviet People's Unfading Service"]

[Text] Berlin, 4 Aug -- The Soviet Union contributed decisively to the rout of German fascism and Japanese militarism and bore the main brunt of the fascist aggressor's onslaught, the theoretical organ of the SED Central Committee, the Journal DIE EINHEIT writes.

Under the leadership of Lenin's party, the article says, the Soviet people and their Armed Forces inflicted crushing defeats on the enemy, and in grim battles at Moscow, Stalingrad, and Kursk, radically changed the course of war in favor of the anti-Hitlerite coalition. The victory over fascist Germany liberated the peoples from the fascist plague and saved world civilization. The Soviet people and their army honorably discharged their patriotic and international duties, and in this lies their unfading service to mankind.

Historical experience teaches: In order to uphold peace, cohesive, concerted, and vigorous action on the part of all peace-loving forces against the aggressive adventurist imperialist course is needed. It is important to enhance peoples' vigilance and to protect and multiply socialism's gains.

The task of removing the threat which hangs over the world now presents itself with utmost urgency because the most aggressive and reactionary imperialist circles, and above all the United States, are stubbornly pursuing their course of confrontation and the arms race.

This policy has resulted in the most dangerous exacerbation of the international situation. It is precisely for this reason that no effort must be spared now to strengthen peace.

The socialist community states headed by the Soviet Union are the most powerful and decisive peace-loving force. The USSR and its allies do not seek military superiority, but they will never allow imperialism to gain superiority.

The socialist countries are a decisive opponent of the arms race. Their aim is to maintain an equilibrium at progressively lower levels, and to limit and reduce both sides' military arsenals while strictly observing the principle of equality and identical security. For this purpose, the socialist community states have put forward a constructive and realistic peace program, formulated in the Warsaw Pact Prague Political Declaration and the Moscow Statement of the socialist countries' leaders and reaffirmed in the CEMA member countries' declaration adopted by the participants in the Moscow economic conference. The proposals contained in these documents remain on the negotiating table. The socialist countries believe that there is no more urgent task today than preserving world peace and removing the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, DIE EINHEIT emphasizes.